



MASTERING CHESS TACTICS

Neil McDonald

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Batsford Ltd, *London*

Introduction

Making a successful combination is one of the most enjoyable parts of a game of chess. I still have the scoresheet of my first ever combination which was made when I was a relative newcomer to chess. It was a two move knight fork which won my opponent's queen. With all the modesty of youth I later wrote 'a brilliant finish, though I say it myself' in big red letters on the scoresheet. My sense of elation was understandable. Up until then I had been the victim of many combinations and here at last I had grasped the mechanics of preparing a combination of my own. It was a great moment and I felt very proud of myself.

The good news is that tactical skill can be learnt. There may be a lot of beauty and depth but there is no magic or mystery even in the most profound sacrifice.

I had three aims in writing this book:

—to show the reader all the archetypal tactical patterns

—to teach the art of combining two or more of these patterns in complex combinations

—to examine the strategical prerequisites for a successful combination

Thus you will find here every tactical device you will need in a game of chess, except those specifically aimed at the king. It is envisaged that a companion book in this series will cover all methods of attack against the king.

Some tactical ideas are simple to calculate, but difficult to see in the first place. If there is a win present in the position but you have never seen the necessary tactical idea your task becomes the chess equivalent of reinventing the wheel—a laborious and time consuming business, and you may not even succeed in doing it!

The player most famed for his combinations was Paul Morphy, who was the world's best player way back in the 1850s. I have a book of his best games by Philip Sergeant, written in 1916. This contains the advice:

'Morphy was an artist; and the best way to enjoy an artist is not to dissect him'.

This is an impressive statement, high sounding and full of authority; it is also wrong. After all, if

Sergeant had no wish to find out the secret of Morphy's genius, why did he write a book on him? We all want to know what makes an artist tick, whether he is a painter, a song writer or a sportsman. In this book I have made liberal use of the games of Garry Kasparov, the greatest star of our age, who shows an absolute mastery of all forms of chess combination.

Remember that some of the greatest chess minds in the world such as Kasparov himself, Shirov and Morozovich fall victim to the combinations given here. So don't worry if you don't understand everything the first time you read this book! It may well be that you will come back to it at different points in your chess career and each time you will understand a bit more.

Neil McDonald
Gravesend, England

I have tried to describe every single tactical operation that a player might face or need to use in a game. Whenever I couldn't find a notable example in the published games of the great masters or wanted additional material I have referred to my own humble games, both won and lost. I hope I will be forgiven for this indulgence.

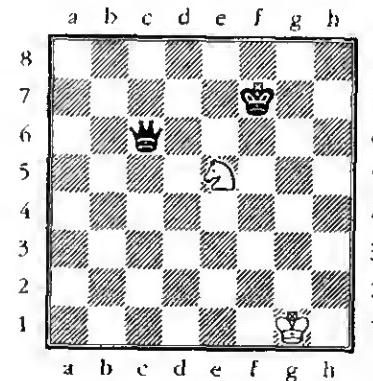
Whatever our strength if we learn the basics of tactical play we can sometimes carry out what would have seemed before to be a chessboard miracle. I hope this book gives you a lot of fun and provides you with the ammunition to make some Kasparov-like combinations!

1 Knight Forks

With its bizarre and seemingly irregular movement, the knight causes the inexperienced player

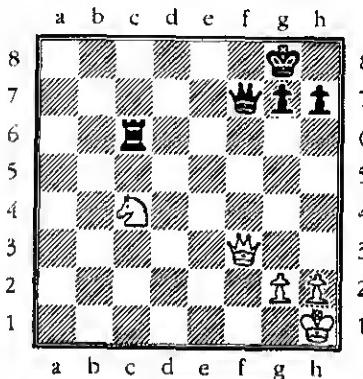
a lot of grief. It is far easier to keep track of threats from a bishop which moves neatly along diagonals of the same colour than the side-swerving, colour-hopping horse.

The most troublesome feature of all is the **knight fork**:



A knight fork occurs when two pieces are simultaneously attacked by a knight. In the diagram White has just played 1 $\mathbb{Q}e5+$. The black king has to move out of check and then White takes the queen.

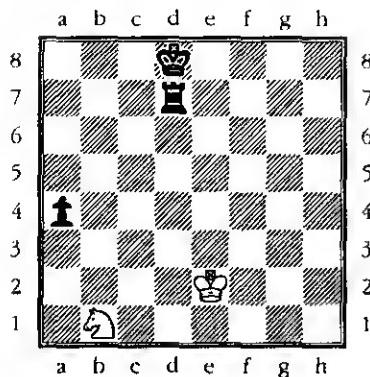
In the next diagram, there is no immediate knight fork but one can be prepared.



White would like to play 1 $\mathbb{W}xc6??$ but then 1... $\mathbb{W}f1$ is mate. Instead the queen exchange 1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+ \mathbb{Q}xf7$ drags the black king onto a square where it is separated from his rook by the distance of a knight fork. Now 2 $\mathbb{Q}e5+ \mathbb{Q}e6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ wins the rook.

The knight's power to attack simultaneously pieces so widely apart makes it an enormous danger for the unwary. Here is an example from one of my own games that remains vividly in my mind twelve years after it was played.

N.McDonald - A.Stromer
Cappelle la Grande 1991



Black to play

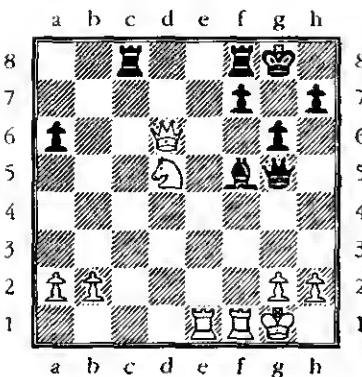
I had lingered on many moves in this hopeless position. Black's rook cuts off the white king from the passed pawn, and after the correct 58... $\mathbb{Q}c8!$ followed by $\mathbb{Q}b7$ etc. all White can do is wait while Black advances his king and wins the knight for the passed pawn. In fact, I would probably have resigned immediately if Stromer had played this. Instead he picked up his king—and to my relief he put it on c7!

58... $\mathbb{Q}c7??$ 59 $\mathbb{Q}c3!$

A miracle has occurred: the passed pawn is attacked, and if 59...a3 60 $\mathbb{Q}b5+$ wins it. Then the rook versus knight endgame is a book draw. My opponent preferred to allow another fork:

59... $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 60 $\mathbb{Q}b5+$ and a draw was agreed.

Aronian - Beshukov
Hastings 2000/2001

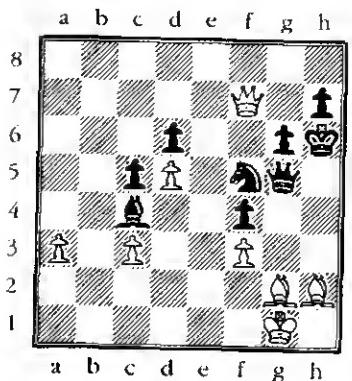


Black to play

In the diagram above you probably think that White plays 25 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ forking the king and rook, but it isn't as easy as that! It is Black's move and seeing White's idea he played 25... $\mathbb{E}c2$ with the impressive threat of mate on g2. However, before he could get too excited White unleashed another fork: 26 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 27 $\mathbb{W}xf8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ and Black resigned as 28 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$ regains the queen a rook and pawn up. Tricky things these knights!

Here is a more sophisticated example. It is the first of many extracts I shall give from the games of Garry Kasparov, the tactical genius *par excellence*.

B.Gelfand - G.Kasparov
Novgorod 1997



Black to play

Despite being a pawn down, perhaps Gelfand was feeling quietly confident about his chances here. After all, Black can't play 37... $\mathbb{Q}e3$ or 37... $\mathbb{Q}h4$ because of 38 $\mathbb{Q}xf4$, when White gets in a killer pin before the queen can mate on g2! If Black tries a fork with 37... $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 38 $\mathbb{W}xd5$ $\mathbb{W}xg2+$ 39 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ $\mathbb{Q}e3+$ 40 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ then it rebounds after 41 $c4!$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 42 $\mathbb{Q}xf4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 43 $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ 44 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ and White has an excellent endgame. Nor does 37... $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 38 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$ help Black.

Instead Kasparov came up with 37... $\mathbb{Q}f1!!$. After 38 $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ he had forced the white king onto a square where he could play 38... $\mathbb{Q}e3$ with check! so that Gelfand had no time for $\mathbb{Q}xf4$. There followed

39 $\mathbb{Q}e1$

Or 39 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{W}xg2+$

39... $\mathbb{W}h4+!$

The point: Black's first target is the dangerous dark squared bishop, not the puny one on g2.

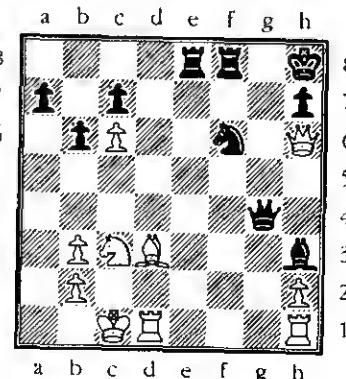
40 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{W}xh2$ 41 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}f5!$

The most precise move which refuses to give White the slightest counterplay.

Not 41... $\mathbb{W}xg2?$ 42 $\mathbb{W}xf4+$. Neither does Kasparov give Gelfand any hope of battling on with a passed d pawn after 41... $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ 42 $\mathbb{W}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 43 $\mathbb{W}xd6$. The game move securely defends d6 and the white bishop is lost anyway in a couple of moves: 42 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{W}f2$ 43 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ (or 43 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}xf3+)$ 43... $\mathbb{W}e3+$ 44 $\mathbb{Q}c2$ $\mathbb{W}xe2+$. Therefore White resigned.

Going back to the diagram, I regard 37... $\mathbb{Q}f1$ as one of those moves which is very difficult to see rather than calculate. As soon as you realise that Black is gaining time to attack the white king with the knight and queen with check, it becomes clear that it is a strong starting move. So watch out for these little moves!

L.Ftaenik - S.Conquest
Hastings 2001/2002

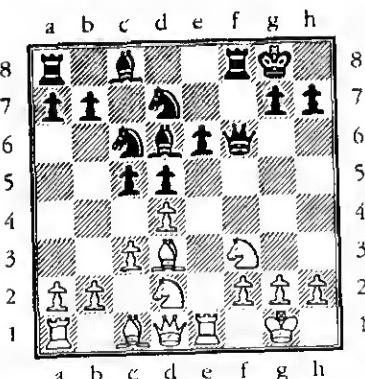


Black to play

10 Knight Forks

Black played 30... $\mathbb{W}h5$ after which Ftacník could exchange queens, but he was tempted by the idea of attacking the c7 pawn with 31 $\mathbb{W}f4?$. Only after 31... $\mathbb{D}e4!$ did he realise that 32 $\mathbb{W}xc7$ would lose his queen to 32... $\mathbb{E}f7$. He tried 32 $\mathbb{W}e3$ but, without any passed pawn on the queenside to give counterplay, the loss of the exchange proved fatal: 32... $\mathbb{D}f2$ 33 $\mathbb{W}d4+$ $\mathbb{W}e5$ 34 $\mathbb{W}h4$ $\mathbb{W}f4+$ Stopping mate on h7. 35 $\mathbb{W}xf4$ $\mathbb{E}xf4$ 36 $\mathbb{D}d5$ $\mathbb{E}f7$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}xh1$ 38 $\mathbb{E}xh1$ $\mathbb{E}g7$ and Black eventually won the endgame.

G.Kasparov - J.Rodgaard
Simul, Torshavn 2001



White to play

'So where's the knight fork?' you may be wondering. It appeared after

11 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+!$

Even in a 'simul' game Kasparov is alert to every tactical nuance.

11... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$

First of all the king is enticed to a forking square...

12 $\mathbb{E}xe6!$

...and now the queen. If 12... $\mathbb{W}xe6$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}g5+$ wins, so Black refused to take the rook. Trouble is, the queen can't remain defending the bishop on d6, for if 12... $\mathbb{W}f4$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}f1!$ and not only is the queen obliged to give up defending the bishop but she is also in mortal danger herself, for example 13... $\mathbb{W}f7$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}g5+$ (a fork) or 13... $\mathbb{W}g4$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}g5+$ (discovered attack). Best would be 13... $\mathbb{W}f5$ when 14 $\mathbb{E}xd6$ is simple and strong.

12... $\mathbb{Q}xh2+$

A desperado move. As the bishop is doomed Black sells it for a pawn and a check.

13 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{W}f4+$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}f5$

Getting out of range of a discovered attack with 14 $\mathbb{D}e4$.

15 $\mathbb{Q}f1!$

Excellently played. There is no need to move the rook on e6—you know the forking pattern by now! So Kasparov brings his knight to g3 to bolster his kingside.

15... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{W}g4$ 17 $\mathbb{E}e1$

White can't win material with the discovered attack after 17 $\mathbb{E}xf6$ $\mathbb{E}xf6$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ as the black queen is defended by the bishop on c8.

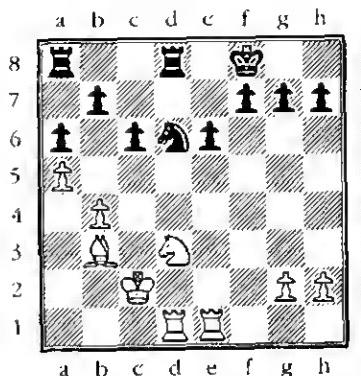
17... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$

I guess Kasparov made the pragmatic decision to simplify, as it was a simultaneous. Instead he could have played for the attack with 18 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$.

18... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 19 $\mathbb{W}xd4$ $\mathbb{W}xd4$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}d2$

And White, who is a pawn and 462 rating points up, made short work of the endgame and won after another 16 moves.

A.Shirov - A.Motylev
FIDE World Championship,
Moscow 2001



Black to play

Black has three pawns for a knight and a solid position. However, this was one of the tiebreak games in the FIDE World Championship and the pressure got to the young Russian. Anxious to liquidate the tension Motylev played 23... $b6$ and there followed 24 $\mathbb{axb6}$ $\mathbb{ab8}$ when Black was ready to regain his pawn with 25... $\mathbb{E}xb6$. Naturally, the arch tactician Shirov wasn't going to waste the chance to punish his opponent for the weakening manoeuvre. He pounced at once with 25 $\mathbb{Q}c5!$ $\mathbb{E}xb6$.

Black has little choice for if 25... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ White can exploit ideas of a back rank mate with 26 $\mathbb{E}d3!$ $\mathbb{E}xb6$ 27 $\mathbb{E}ed1$ winning a piece.

Meanwhile, if 25... $\mathbb{Q}e7$, White can win in the following elegant style: 26 $\mathbb{Q}xe6!$ $\mathbb{fxe6}$ 27 $\mathbb{E}xe6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 28 $\mathbb{E}f1+!$ (the simple approach is 28 $\mathbb{E}xd6$ when White will be left a piece up for a pawn) 28... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 29 $\mathbb{E}xc6!$ (uncovering an attack on f7 by the bishop) 29... $\mathbb{E}d7$ 30 $\mathbb{E}c7$ and Black is defenceless for if 30... $\mathbb{E}b7$ 31 $\mathbb{E}xf7+!$ $\mathbb{E}xf7$ (forced) 32 $\mathbb{E}xf7+$ $\mathbb{E}xf7$ 33 $\mathbb{E}xf7$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ and, after all the action by the pieces, the pawn slips quietly through with 34 $b7$.

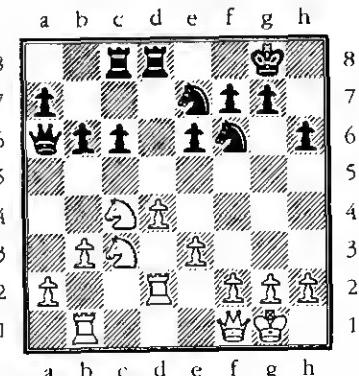
26 $\mathbb{E}xe6!$ $\mathbb{E}xb4$

Trivial is 26... $\mathbb{fxe6}$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}xd8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ 29 $\mathbb{E}xd6+$.

27 $\mathbb{Q}d7+!$

Black resigned. If 27... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ (or 27... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}e5!$ —setting up a big fork, though 28 $\mathbb{Q}f5+$ also wins on the spot—28... $\mathbb{fxe6}$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}xc6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ and wins) 28 $\mathbb{E}xd6$ $\mathbb{fxe6}$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{gxsf6}$ 30 $\mathbb{E}xd8+$ with an extra rook.

A.Morozevich - V.Kramnik
Astana 2001



Black to play

In the play of Vladimir Kramnik we find a wonderful synthesis of tactical and strategical ideas. His genius especially comes into its own in semi-simplified positions. From the diagram Kramnik played 18... $\mathbb{Q}ed5!$ which is highly awkward for White. He doesn't want to give Black control of the c file after 19 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $cxd5$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}xf1+$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$. Perhaps best is the defensive 19 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}db2$ when Black doesn't seem to have any telling continuation. Instead Morozhevich played the natural 19 $\mathbb{Q}c2?$ but was hit by 19... $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ $c5!$.

Not 20... $\mathbb{W}xa2?$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}a1$ trapping the queen, but the hanging a2 pawn becomes a factor once the situation in the centre has clarified.

21 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$

Losing the exchange but if 21 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $cxd4$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $b5!$ (White escapes with a draw by repetition after 22... $\mathbb{W}xa2$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}a1$ $\mathbb{Q}c2$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ $\mathbb{W}a2$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}a1$ etc.) 23 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{W}xa2$ and Black wins a pawn whilst keeping the initiative, for example 24 $\mathbb{Q}a1$ $\mathbb{W}b2$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}xa7$ $\mathbb{Q}c1$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}xd1$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}xd1$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$.

21... $b5!$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}e5$

Not 22 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 23 $cxd6$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3$.

22... $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}d2$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}xd8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}d1$

Rather than give up the exchange White gives up his queen to try for a swindle with the passed c pawn.

25... $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}xd8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 27 $c6$ $\mathbb{Q}a5!$ 1-0

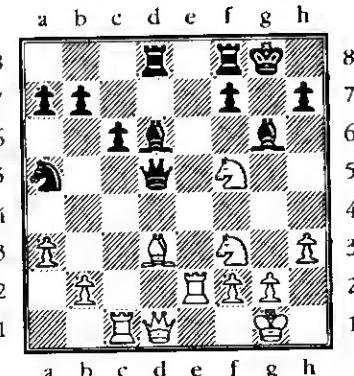
If 28 $\mathbb{Q}d7$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3!$ 29 $fxe3$ (or 29 $h3$ $\mathbb{Q}e1+$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{W}xf2$) 29... $\mathbb{Q}e1$

mate. Meanwhile if 28 $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}d2$ brings the knight back into the game and heads off the passed pawn, e.g. 29 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ (hopeless is 29 $b4$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 30 $f4$ $f6!$) 29... $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ $\mathbb{Q}e4!$ winning easily but not 30... $\mathbb{W}xf7?$ 31 $c7$.

At the start of this chapter a couple of simple positions were given to demonstrate knight forks. Remember, however, that in real life, unless your opponent makes a complete oversight or is a beginner, most of the time you will have to work hard improving your position before a combination becomes possible. For example, in his game above against Gelfand, Kasparov had strengthened his position until—as a culmination of his winning strategy—a knight fork appeared. Something similar happened in the next diagram.

G.Kasparov - J.Timman

VSB, Amsterdam 1994



White to play

Kasparov played 24 $\mathbb{Q}e5!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$

Black drops the knight after 24... $\mathbb{W}a2$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}xa5$. The best chance was 24... $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ though after 26 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 27 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ $hxg6$ White has a queen for rook and knight with good winning chances.

25 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}xb2$

If 26... $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ $hxg6$ 29 $b4$ and Black loses the wayward knight.

27 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}xc1$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}xc1$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 30 $\mathbb{W}g5+$ 1-0

The knight has finally fallen after 30... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 31 $\mathbb{W}xa5$.

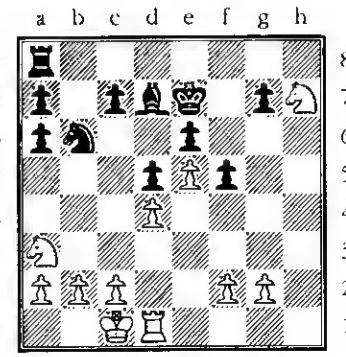
Then both 24... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ and 24... $\mathbb{W}xb2$ are threatened and if 25 $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ falls into a nasty pin along the d file, while 25 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ $\mathbb{Q}h2+$ drops the queen, and 25 $\mathbb{Q}b1$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ also loses material. So 24 $\mathbb{Q}e5?$ would have been a bad move, as the black pieces wouldn't have been sufficiently disorganised to justify a combination. So the moral is: always be alert for a combinative possibility—for yourself or for your opponent!—but don't actively search for one until you have gained a positional advantage.

The power of a threatened combination

A wise man once said that a threat is more powerful than its execution. For every knight fork and other combination that actually occurs in a game between good players, there are countless others that are fended off at the cost of a positional concession of some kind. The following excerpt is a good example.

H.Klip - V.Korchnoi

Dutch Championship 1992



(hypothetical position with knight on b6)
Black to play

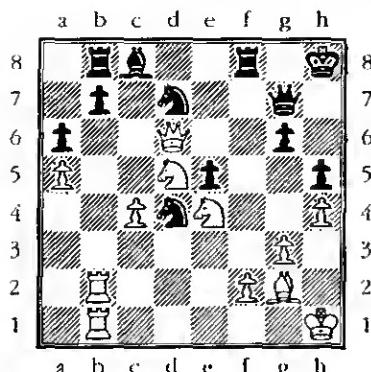
If Black does nothing active then White will centralise both his offside knights and then begin to exploit his superior pawn structure. Viktor Korchnoi, with his vast experience of defensive play, found an excellent way to fight back on the dark squares: 18...e5! 19 dx5 ♘a4! when the knight shows its versatility. Now White dare not support his pawn with 20 b4? because of 20...♘c3! when if 21 ♖d4?? ♘e2+ while otherwise Black will pick up two pawns with 21...♘xa2+ and then 22...♘xb4. So he settled for 20 ♖d3 with equal chances: 20...♗h8 21 ♖h3 ♘xc5 22 ♘g5 ♗xh3 23 ♗xh3 ♘b5 24 ♘xb5 Straightening out Black's pawns looks unaesthetic, but 24...♔f1 was difficult to meet and besides White wants to get rid of his passive knight. 24...axb5 and the game finished as a draw in another 17 moves. The threat of the knight fork, though never carried out, saved Black from a difficult position.

Other tactics with the knight

So much for the knight fork. I shall end the chapter with two other tactical curiosities concerning the knight.

It should be remembered that if the knight is in the centre, it is controlling as many as eight squares of the OPPOSITE colour to that on which it is sitting. So if you think you have a bind on squares of a certain colour, be careful: maybe your opponent's knight is going to upset your plans! Here are two old games, but they illustrate this point dramatically.

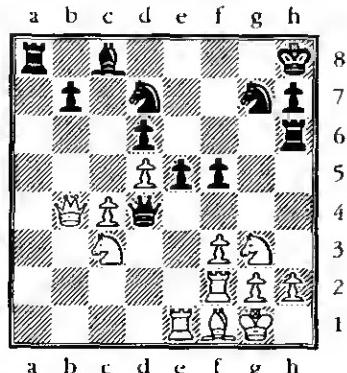
T.Petrosian - D.Bronstein
Candidates tournament,
Amsterdam 1956



Black to play

White appears to have total control of the dark squares: it seems inconceivable that any harm can come to his pieces on any of these squares. Nevertheless, he lost his queen on a dark square after 35...♗f5 36 ♘g5?? ♘xd6 0-1

J.Capablanca - N.Riumin
Moscow 1936

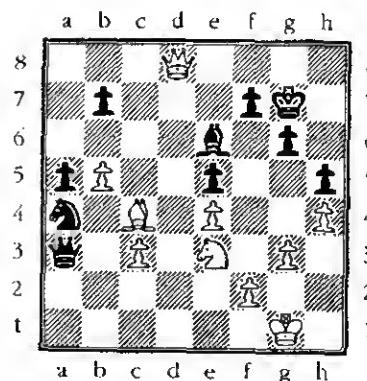


White to play

Here it is Black who has nice dark square control. After 26 ♘ge2 he tried to increase it with 26...♘c5?? with the threat of 27...♘d3 or 27...♗xf2+. You can probably guess how the game ended!

Another human weakness is to miss backward moves by a knight: we have already seen Petrosian, in the example above, miss the retreat from f5 to d6. In one of my own games my opponent left his queen en prise to my knight but neither of us saw it!

N.McDonald - C.Duncan
Hampstead 1998

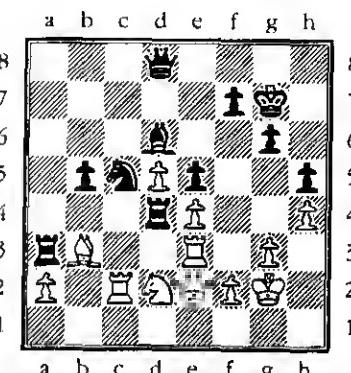


Black to play

The game continued 37...♗xc4 38 ♘xc4 ♘xc3?? 39 ♘d6?? and after this crazy interlude normal play resumed.

If you put together the two weaknesses—a player thinking that he is invincible on squares of a certain colour and backward knight moves are difficult to see—then the following blunder by a player rated 2695 becomes completely plausible:

M.Gurevich - R.Kasimdzhanov
Wijk aan Zee 2002



Black to play

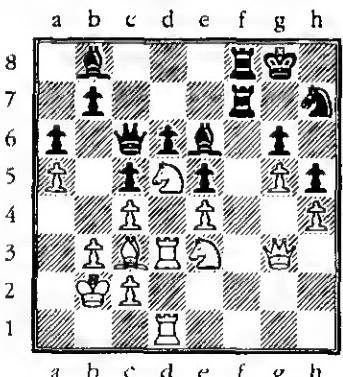
Black is a pawn down but he has good dark square control. Wanting to increase his initiative it is no surprise that he played 39...♗a5?? and resigned after 40 ♘b1! ♘xb3 41 ♘xa3 1-0

2 Knight Fork Puzzles

Puzzles

The puzzles that follow all feature knight forks. Remember that when it comes to a combination, there may only be one 'right answer' whereas there may be several equally good ways to, say, convert the advantage of a pawn in the endgame. Good luck in solving them!

1
G.Kasparov - J.Piket
Zurich 2001

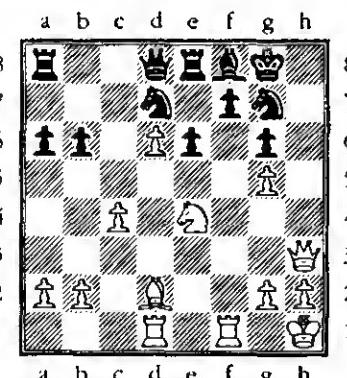


Black to play

Garry Kasparov plays a lot of brilliant combinations in this book, but here is something simple to get us started. Black is rather tied up but he spotted a way to get some free-

dom with 30... $\mathbb{H}f4$, aiming to answer 31 $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ with 31... $\mathbb{e}xf4$, when he forks the white queen and knight. Unfortunately for Piket the subject of this chapter is knight forks, not pawn forks! What had he missed?

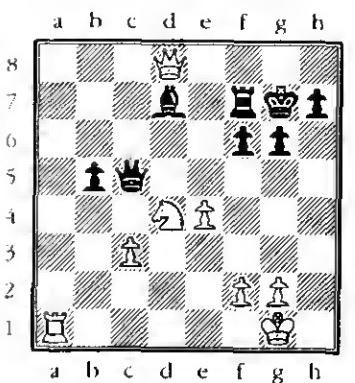
2
V.Ivanchuk - F.Vallejo Pons
Linares 2002



Black to play

Ivanchuk had sacrificed a piece for serious pressure on the kingside. Here Vallejo Pons decided to make some space for his pieces with 22... $e5$, which clears the e6 square for the knight. What happened next?

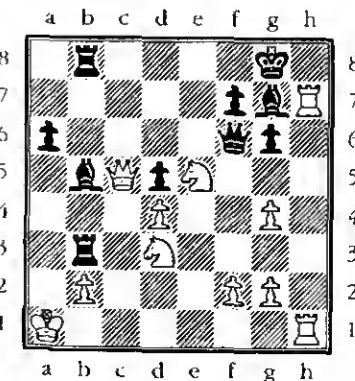
3
E.Sutovsky - M.Chandler
Hastings 1999/2000



White to play

This position was reached in the last round of the Hastings Premier tournament. The Israeli Grandmaster Emil Sutovsky needed a win to get first place, £2,000 and a fine Castleham carriage clock. How did he do it?

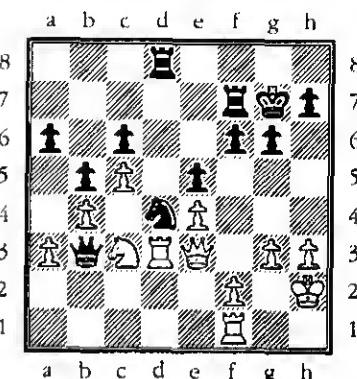
4
I.Sokolov - M.Adams
Europel Trophy, Prague 2002



White to play

After 31 $g5$ Black played 31... $\mathbb{W}d8$ when the white knight on d3 is hanging and Black is ready to attack with 32... $\mathbb{W}a5+$. What should White do?

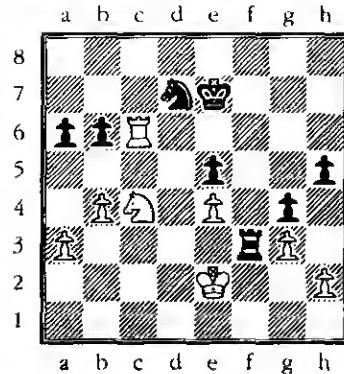
5
P.Johansson - N.McDonald
Arnold Cup, Gausdal 1990



White to play

Can White win a pawn with 38 $\mathbb{Q}xb5$, uncovering an attack on Black's queen? The game actually continued 38 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{W}c4$ 39 $\mathbb{M}fd1$. Now what is Black's best move?

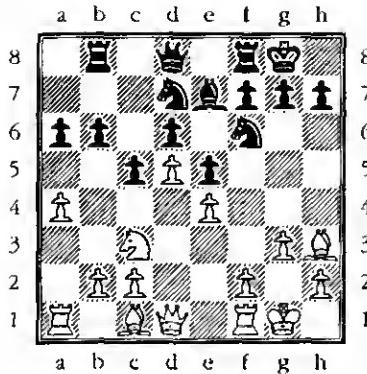
6
G.Kasparov - A.Karpov
 World Championship,
 London/Leningrad 1986



White to play

Kasparov had Karpov under heavy pressure in the second game of their 1986 World Championship Match, but Karpov managed to slip out and somehow scrape a draw after 39 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 40 $\mathbb{B}xb6$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 41 $\mathbb{B}xa6$ $\mathbb{B}f2+$ thanks to his active pieces and passed pawn. The story goes that Kasparov was so angry with himself that he slapped his head with his hands when he was later shown the surefire win he missed somewhere in this sequence. What was it?

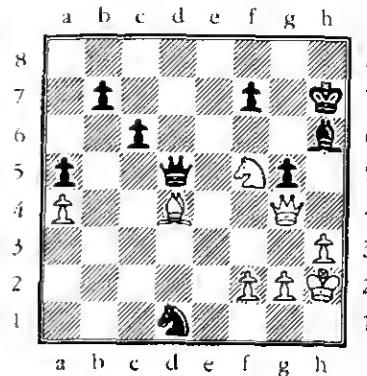
7
S.Kasparov - A.Frank
 Bethune Open 2001



White to play

White played 13 $\mathbb{W}e2$ to restrain Black's queenside advance, but Black nevertheless played 13... $b5$ and there followed 14 $\mathbb{axb5}$ $\mathbb{axb5}$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ with the idea that if 16 $\mathbb{W}xe4$ $\mathbb{B}xb5$ Black has exchanged his wing pawn for a centre pawn with a good position. Was Black right in his assessment of the position? (clue: this is a book on tactics, not strategy. Look for combinations!)

8
N.McDonald - R.Dive
 London 1994

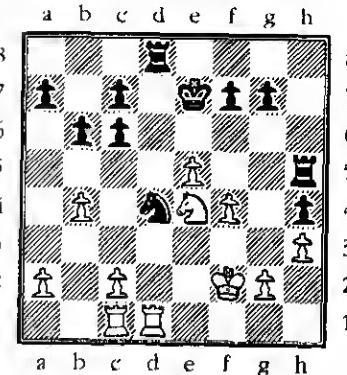


Black to play

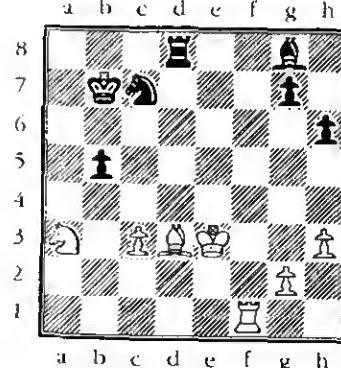
One of my own games. Black attacked the bishop with 50... $c5$. What is White's best move?

What happens if 1 $\mathbb{Q}c2$, recentralising the knight? Finally, is it better for White to play 1 $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ or 1 $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ and how do you assess the position?

10
G.Kasparov - V.Kramnik
 Wijk aan Zee 2001



White to play



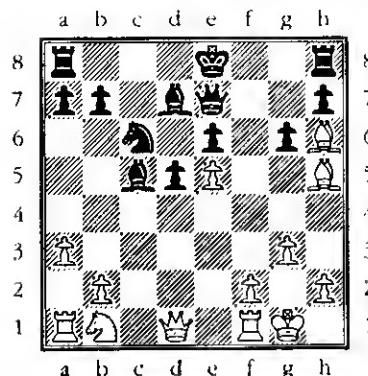
White to play

Work out all the important variations after 1 $\mathbb{B}b1$ $\mathbb{Q}d5+!$ Can White survive?

In this position Kasparov wanted very much to strengthen his hold on the kingside with 25 $g4$, but he saw that after 25... $hgx3+$ en passant his pawn structure would be broken. Therefore he reluctantly settled for 25 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ and the game eventually finished as a draw. What had Kasparov missed after 25 $g4$ $hgx3+?$ Don't make the same mistake that Kasparov did of only thinking strategically—think about tactics!

11

R.Meessen - M.Gurevich
Belgian Championship 2001

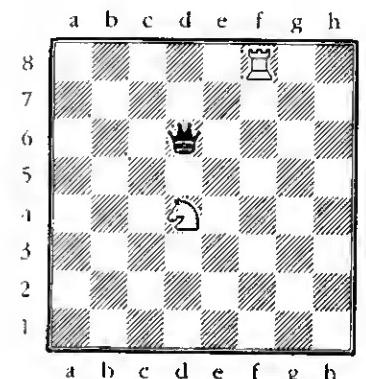


White to play

In the diagram White's attack is running out of steam and e5 is hanging as well as the bishop, so he decided it would be a good idea to force a draw. The game proceeded 17 $\mathbb{W}c1$ gxh5 18 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{W}f8$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}h6$ and now 19... $\mathbb{W}e7$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ would be a repetition. Can Black do better?

3 Double Attacks by the Queen

Because of her power to move like both a rook and bishop the queen is the undoubted star of the double attack.



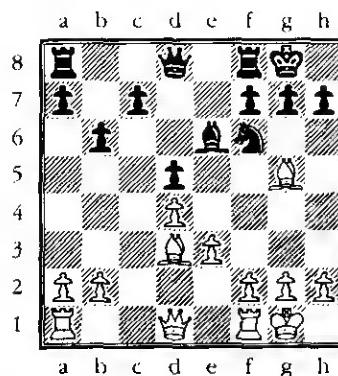
In the diagram the queen attacks the rook diagonally and the knight frontally. The two pieces can't defend each other so one will be lost. I shall subsequently call a straight line attack on a piece—as here against the knight—‘a lateral attack’ or ‘attacking a piece laterally’ in contrast to a ‘diagonal attack’ or ‘attacking a piece diagonally’.

This double method of attack—diagonally and laterally—comes in many guises. A Hungarian Grand-

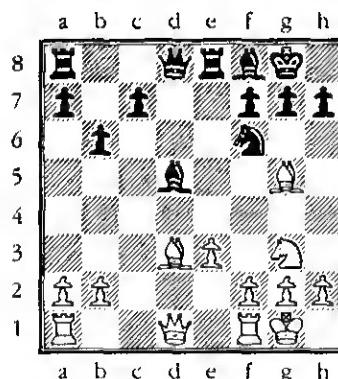
master once resigned a game in three moves as White after 1 d4 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ c6 3 e3?? dropping a bishop to 3... $\mathbb{W}a5+$. In the US Championship a player once lost a rook on move five: 1 e4 c5 2 b4 cxb4 3 a3 d5 4 exd5 $\mathbb{W}xd5$ 5 axb4?? $\mathbb{W}e5+$. Incidentally, this blunder has been made three times in serious tournaments. White resigned at once in two of the games, but in the third he played on and almost won!

When writing a book on the King’s Gambit I noticed that the move 3 fxe5 is virtually always a terrible blunder for White because of 3... $\mathbb{W}h4+$, no matter whether after 1 e4 e5 2 f4 Black has declined the pawn offer with 2... $\mathbb{Q}c5$, 2... $\mathbb{Q}c6$, 2...d5 or anything else sensible, including 2... $\mathbb{W}f6$! Of reasonable moves, only after 2... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ is it ever OK to play 3 fxe5. The most extreme form is 1 e4 e5 2 f4 $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 3 fxe5?? $\mathbb{W}h4+$ and White has the miserable choice between 4 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{W}xe4$ mate and 4 g3 $\mathbb{W}xe4+$ winning a rook with the double attack.

These are extreme examples. More common is the following lateral/diagonal attack that wins a pawn.



White wins a pawn with 1 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}c2$ threatening both 3 $\mathbb{W}xc7$ and 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$. This might seem nothing special compared to winning a piece, but it is usually enough to win a game.



White to play

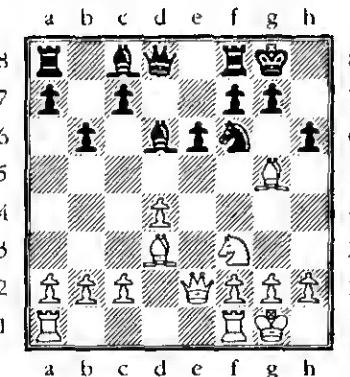
This is a particularly virulent version of another typical double attack. After 1 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{W}xf6$ tempting is the discovered attack 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xd5$ as if 3... $\mathbb{W}xb2$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xf7$, but 3... $\mathbb{B}ad8$ allows Black to play on a pawn down. Instead 2 $\mathbb{W}h5!$ is much deadlier as the double attack on d5 and h7 wins a piece. If back a move Black plays 1... $\mathbb{gxf6}$

2... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 9 $\mathbb{Q}f5$ mating) 3 $\mathbb{W}f5$ and Black has to give up a whole rook with 3... $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{W}xe4$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ in order to avoid being mated on h7.

The queen, like the bishop, can also attack along two diverging diagonals. The following is a common and deadly form of this attack. I've taken an old example but it happens frequently in amateur chess.

W.Wainwright - A.Robinson
England-USA cable match 1907

1 d4 e6 2 e4 d5 3 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $dxe4$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}gf6$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 9 0-0 0-0 10 $\mathbb{W}e2$ b6 11 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ h6??



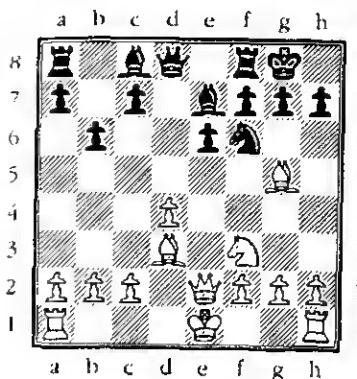
A natural move aiming to develop the bishop on b7, but tactics come before strategy! Black is almost encouraging White to win a rook.

12 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{W}xf6$ 13 $\mathbb{W}e4$!

There is a double attack on a8 and h7. Black has to prevent the mate, but after 13... $\mathbb{B}ad8$ 14 $\mathbb{W}xa8$ he soon resigned.

A variation on the same theme is

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $dxe4$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}gf6$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 9 $\mathbb{W}e2$ 0-0 10 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ b6??



11 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 12 $\mathbb{W}e4$ 1-0 in
A.Becker - H.Norman Hansen,
Munich Olympiad, 1936.

Next is an example of a double attack from my junior days. I have forgotten all the games I played myself in the tournament in question, but I remember this game between two of the other competitors very well. Some background information on the game might help to explain its dramatic outcome. I was playing in the Kent Under 16 Championship. Chris Ward, the future GM, was leading the tournament by half a point and would be down-floated to one of two players in the last round. Both players were desperate to avoid playing the leader—they were decent club players, but no match for Ward. When the pairings came out, one of these players, Benedict Rich, couldn't believe his

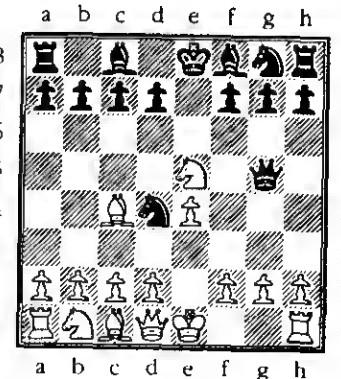
luck—not only had he avoided Ward but he had been down-floated to a player he had never heard of, a certain J.Hong! Rich sat down and the game began. He fully expected to win and share equal second. I was on the board next to him so I saw exactly what happened.

B.Rich - J.Hong
Kent Under 16 Championship 1983

1 e4 e5 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$

What's this? Rich hesitated ever so slightly before taking the pawn on e5. You can bet that if Chris Ward had offered the e pawn he would have thought a long time before taking it, but he remembered he was playing a weak player, and weak players blunder pawns, don't they?

4 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{W}g5$!



Black bashed out this move without thinking. The double attack on e5 and g2 is very strong as White can't afford either to lose the knight or allow his kingside to be smashed up with 5... $\mathbb{W}xg2$.

Here the first signs of confusion began to appear on Rich's face, but he shrugged his shoulders and applying the maxim 'check first and philosophise later!' he quickly played

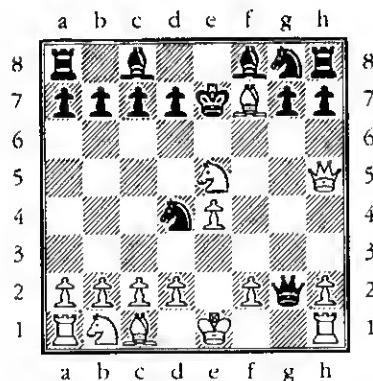
5 ♜xf7+

At least he avoided 5 ♜xf7 ♜xg2 6 ♜f1 ♜xe4+ 7 ♜e2 ♜f3 mate.

5...♜e7

Now it seemed to dawn on Rich that he was in big trouble. The best try is 6 0-0 ♜xe5 7 ♜c4 with two pawns for the piece and some attacking chances based on a future f2-f4. But psychologically White was already beaten and blundered again with

6 ♜h5? ♜xg2



and now White really is dead lost. The new double attack—this time on e4 and h1—is even stronger than the one on e5 and g2 as White has no way to bale out. For example, if 7 ♜h4+ to defend e4, then 7...g5! and the double attack on White's queen and h1 settles things at once. Or if 7 ♜f1 then 7...♜xe4+ (7...♜f6 might be even better) 8 ♜d1 ♜xc2+

9 ♜el ♜xc1+ 10 ♜d1 ♜c2+ 11 ♜e2 ♜xd1+ 12 ♜xd1 ♜xa1 and White has suffered huge material losses.

In the game White tried 7 d3 but soon lost after 7...♜xh1+ etc.

White was by no means a bad player, but he was beaten by the fatal combination of an opening surprise and over-confidence.

This opening trap is well established and is known as the Blackburne Shilling Trap. If I remember correctly, it is so called because Joseph Henry Blackburne, one of the strongest players of his day, used it a lot in 'simuls' in the 1890s—and the fee to play him in a 'simul' was One Shilling in old English money!

It has claimed many victims, especially in junior tournaments. A vast number of games in these events begin 1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4, and on 3...♝d4 it is no surprise that 4 ♜xe5 is very tempting; after all, isn't the whole idea of the opening to put pressure on f7?

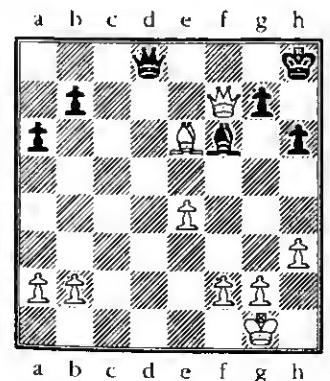
In fact, as we have seen, 4 ♜xe5 is a serious error. As remarked above, tactics come before strategy and the double attack after 4...♜g5 is simply stronger than anything White can create on f7.

White should avoid all this with 4 ♜xd4 exd4 5 0-0 followed by c2-c3 etc. aiming to get control of the centre. In the Bird's Opening after 3 ♜b5 ♜d4 4 ♜xd4 exd4, White often voluntarily plays ♜c4 to put the bishop on a better square (or is kicked there by ...c7-c6, which gains time for ...d7-d5 to gain space on the centre). Therefore it could be

argued that White is a tempo up on Bird's opening after 3 ♜c4 ♜d4. For this reason the line has never caught on—but, as far as traps go, it is an excellent one! Still, I do NOT recommend you play it.

From the examples in this book it is clear that most players far more readily see the combinative and tactical opportunities that a position offers them than it offers the opponent. An International Master once told me that he always plays better against stronger opponents because he looks to see what they are doing or might be planning—whereas against weaker players he becomes completely focused on his own ideas and sometimes misses something obvious! Not even World Champions are immune from underestimating their opponent's chances, as the following example shows.

G.Kasparov - M.Tal
World Cup, Skellefteå 1989



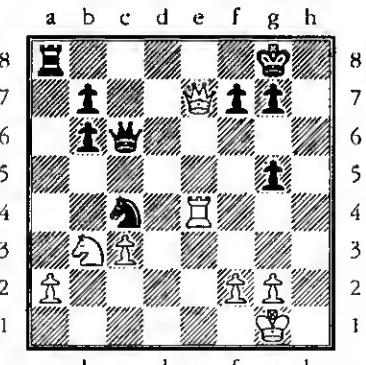
White to play

Two pawns down in a simplified position against the reigning World Champion, you wouldn't think you

had much of a chance. Almost any sensible move now wins for White, for example 33 b3. The black queen is tied down by the need to prevent ♜g8 mate. Instead Kasparov uncorked one of the worst blunders of his whole career.

Kasparov played 33 ♜xb7?? and lost his bishop after 33...♜d1+ 34 ♜h2 ♜d6+. Nevertheless, with three pawns for the piece White had ample material compensation and still carried on playing for advantage after 35 g3 ♜xe6 36 b3 ♜d6 37 ♜g2 ♜d4 38 h4 ♜f6 39 f4 with an eventual draw. Of course only to draw after being two pawns up wouldn't have satisfied Kasparov at all!

S.Conquest - M.Narciso Dublan
Pamplona 2001



Black to play

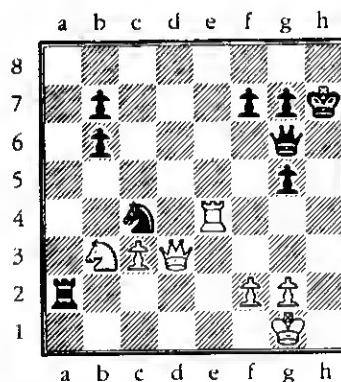
Can Black safely take the pawn on a2? In the game he certainly thought so. There followed 37...♜xa2? 38 ♜d8+ ♜h7. If now the obvious 39 ♜e8 the black king is safe on g6 after 39...♜d6 40 ♜h8+

$\mathbb{Q}g6$ 41 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{W}c5$ when Black remains two pawns up. Instead disaster struck from an unexpected direction:

39 $\mathbb{W}d3!!$

A quiet but deadly move. White threatens both the knight and a killing discovered check. Thus if 39... $\mathbb{Q}b2$, attacking White's queen, there follows 40 $\mathbb{E}h4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ (As the writer Irving Chernev once said, even the laziest king runs away from a double check!) 41 $\mathbb{W}d8+$ and mate next move. If 39... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 40 $\mathbb{E}c4+$ wins Black's queen. Therefore he has to give up the piece straight away.

39... $\mathbb{W}g6$



40 $\mathbb{W}h3+!!$

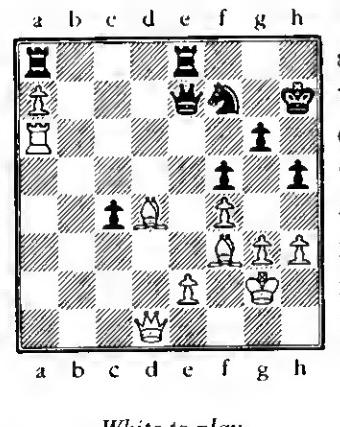
No chances for the opponent! Admit it, were you only thinking about 40 $\mathbb{W}xc4$? That should win, but it simplifies things to force the exchange of queens before taking the knight, as this kills off all Black's tactical chances based on attacking the white king. If now 40... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 41 $\mathbb{E}e8$ mate, so Black's next move is forced after which the

endgame is easily winning for White.

40... $\mathbb{W}h6$ 41 $\mathbb{W}xh6+$ $gxh6$ 42 $\mathbb{E}xc4$ $\mathbb{E}c2$ 43 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{E}c1+$ 44 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $h5$ 45 $\mathbb{E}c7$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 46 $\mathbb{Q}b5$ $\mathbb{E}c2$ 47 $f3$ $f5$ 48 $\mathbb{E}xb7$ $g4$ 49 $\mathbb{E}xb6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 50 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 1-0

Having come this far, it's a pity Black didn't allow the neat finish 50... $\mathbb{E}xc3$ 51 $f4+!$ with a knight fork after 51... $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 52 $\mathbb{Q}e2+$ or mate after 51... $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 52 $\mathbb{Q}xf5$.

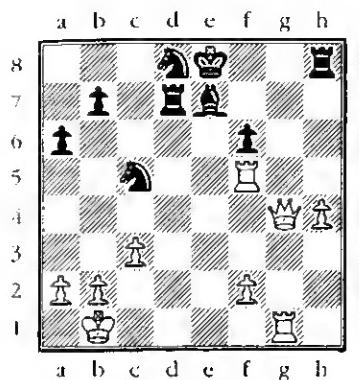
S.Knott - N.McDonald
Kent v. Herts match 2002



A very curious example from my own play. Here White has every chance to win after 33 $\mathbb{W}c2$. Instead he played 33 $\mathbb{Q}xh5??$. An astonishing blunder in time pressure. My opponent said he hallucinated that his pawn was on e3, not e2, and so thought he could answer 33... $gxh5$ with the decisive 34 $\mathbb{W}xh5+$. But even if this was the case, Black can ignore the bishop and pick up a rook with 33... $\mathbb{W}b7+$. While I was

wondering which piece to win my opponent said 'this is ridiculous' and resigned.

G.Kasparov - A.Karpov
Linares 2001



White to play

You would expect Kasparov to be trying to land a mating blow here, but instead he used the theme of double attack to win a piece.

29 $\mathbb{E}h5!$ $\mathbb{E}f8$

If 29... $\mathbb{E}xh5$ 30 $\mathbb{W}xh5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ (or 30... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 31 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 32 $\mathbb{W}g8$ mate) 31 $\mathbb{E}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 32 $\mathbb{W}xc5$ and White wins a piece with the pin.

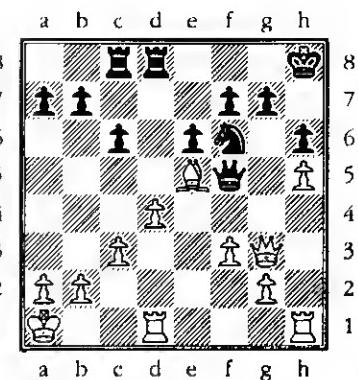
30 $\mathbb{E}xc5$ $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ 31 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ 1-0

It is double attack on the king and bishop. Black will be left with a rook and knight to fight a queen and two pawns—hopeless odds against Kasparov.

Next up is one of Anand's wins on the way to becoming the 2001 FIDE World Champion. The extract shows that he would never have made it to the top without a

thorough knowledge of the tactical theme of double attack.

V.Anand - A.Dreev
FIDE World Championship,
Moscow 2001



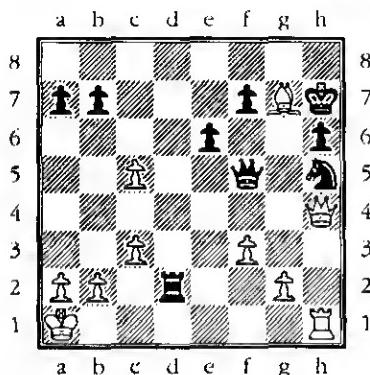
Black to play

Since 24... $\mathbb{Q}xh5?$ 25 $\mathbb{E}xh5$ $\mathbb{W}xh5$ 26 $\mathbb{W}xg7$ mates, Dreev played 24... $c5$ and there followed 25 $\mathbb{E}xc5$ $\mathbb{Q}xh5$ 26 $\mathbb{E}xd8+$ $\mathbb{W}xd8$.

If now 27 $\mathbb{E}xh5?$, hoping for 27... $\mathbb{W}xh5$ 28 $\mathbb{W}xg7$ mate, Black gets in first with 28... $\mathbb{E}d1$ mate. As 28 $\mathbb{W}h4$ $\mathbb{E}d2$ 29 $\mathbb{W}xh5?$ $\mathbb{W}xh5$ 30 $\mathbb{E}xh5$ $\mathbb{E}d1$ also falls for the back rank, Anand either has to retreat with 28 $\mathbb{W}e1$, or find something special. He found it by applying the principle of the double attack with 27 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+!!$.

The point is that after 27... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 28 $\mathbb{W}h4$ Black can't deal with the double threat of 29 $\mathbb{W}xd8+$ and 29 $\mathbb{W}xh6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 30 $\mathbb{W}h8$ mate.

27... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 28 $\mathbb{W}h4$ $\mathbb{E}d2$



29 ♜xh6!

Destroying all Black's hopes at counterplay. Anand uses a pin to simplify into a rook and pawn endgame where he starts with two extra pawns.

29...♛xh6 30 g4 ♕g5 31 ♜xh5+ ♜xh5 32 ♜xh5+ ♛g7 33 a4 ♜d3 34 c6!

Giving back a pawn to create a decisive passed pawn on the queenside.

34..bxcc6 35 ♜a5 ♜xf3 36 ♜xa7 e5 37 a5 ♜f6 38 a6 e4 39 ♜a8 ♜d3 40 ♜e8 ♜d5 41 b4!

Black's last hope was the impetuous 41 a7? ♜a5+.

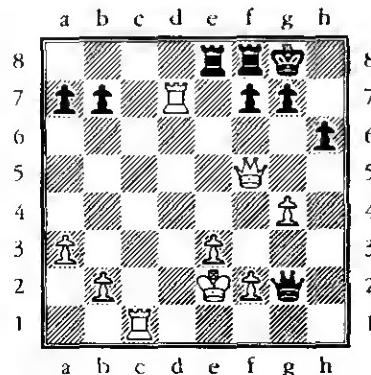
41..♜d7 42 c4 1-0

The pawns steamroller through after 43 b5 etc.

In the next position White appears to stand quite well. True, his king is in the centre but it appears fairly safe: there are no minor pieces to hound him. Meanwhile he has an

active queen and both rooks on open files: the rook on d7 looks especially well placed. Black on the other hand has a rook boxed in on f8. So all seems well with White's position.

Dao Thien Hai - G.Kasparov
Europe-Asia rapidplay match,
Batumi 2001



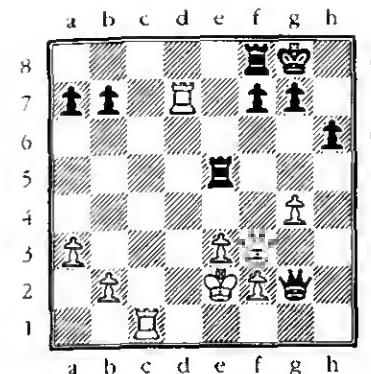
Black to play

However, he was struck out of the blue by the combinative blow 22..♜e5!

The aim is to drive away the white queen so that a fork can be set up on g4.

23 ♜f3

Instead 23 ♜xe5 ♜xg4+ 24 ♜el ♜xd7 25 ♜c7—in order to get the pawn back—25..♜d3 26 ♜xb7 ♜d8 and Black, who threatens 27..♜d1 mate, has a decisive attack. Or 23 ♜f4 ♜e4 24 ♜f5 g6 25 ♜f3 ♜xe3+ as in the game.



23...♜xe3+! 24 ♜xe3

White loses his queen after 24 ♜xe3 ♜e8+ when it's mate as well after 25 ♜f4?! g5+ 26 ♜f5 ♜xf3 mate.

24...♜xg4+ 25 ♜f1 ♜xd7 26 ♜xa7

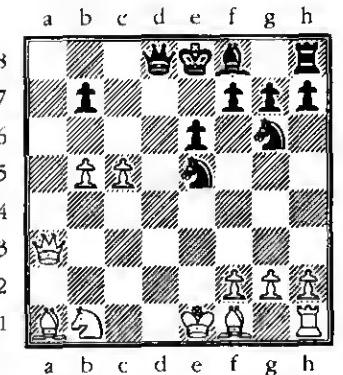
The final blunder, but he is already two pawns down.

26...♜b5+ 27 ♜g2 0-1

If 27 ♜el ♜e8+ is fatal for the white king, but having played this move White resigned when he saw that the double attack strikes again with 27..♜g5+!

The next is a highly unusual position. After 16 moves neither player has developed his king's bishop! Whoever manages to mobilise his reserve forces first will have a decisive advantage. Bareev applied three tactical themes: pin, double attack and trapping pieces.

C.Crouch - E.Bareev
Hastings, 1992/93



Black to play

He began with

16..b6! 17 ♜xe5

White is loathe to give up his dark-squared bishop but otherwise 17..♜xc5 will just win a pawn.

17..♜xe5 18 ♜c3

Breaking the pin and attacking the black knight, but Bareev is ready.

18..♜d5! 19 ♜d2

Alas, for White, if 19 cxb6 ♜e4+ and he loses the knight on b1 with check or his queen after 20 ♜d2 ♜b4.

19..♜xc5 20 f4

In order to regain his pawn White has to allow his queen to be shut out of the game, after which she can no longer help defend her king.

20..♜g6 21 ♜xg7 ♜d4 22 ♜h6 ♜e3 23 ♜c4 ♜d4 24 g3 ♜c3+ 25 ♜e2 ♜c5 26 ♜d2 ♜e3+ 27 ♜d1 ♜b4 0-1

If 28 ♜c4 ♜f3+ wins the rook.

P.Kiriakov - A.Baburin
Monarch Assurance, Port Erin 2001

1 d4 d5 2 c4 dxc4 3 e3 ♜e6?!

An odd move that aims to hold onto the pawn. Natural was 3...♝f6 or the spirited 3...e5?.

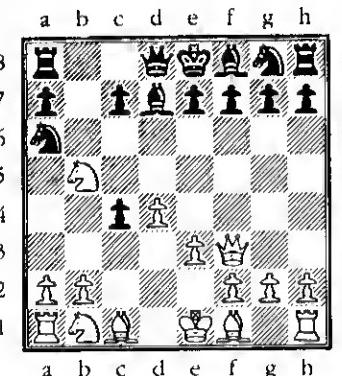
4 ♜e2!

Planning 5 ♜f4, so the bishop voluntarily retreats.

4...♝d7 5 ♜ec3! b5?!

If Black doesn't hold onto the pawn then his bishop manoeuvre to e6 and d7 will look ridiculous. However, disaster now strikes.

6 ♜f3 ♜a6 7 ♜xb5!!



A brilliant move. How does White intend to answer 7...♜xb5?

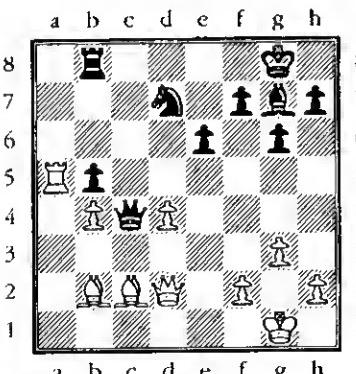
When I first played through this game I thought the idea was 8 a4?! ♜d7 9 ♜xc4 with a double attack on the knight and f7. However, 8...♝b4 lets Black confuse matters somewhat.

Much stronger is the second piece offer 8 ♜xc4!! ♜xc4 (as f7 is

attacked, there is little choice) Now White combines deflection with double attack to pick up a rook and bishop: 9 ♜c6+ ♜d7 10 ♜xa8+ ♜d8 11 ♜c6+ (back for more!) 11...♜d7 12 ♜xc4.

In the game Black handed over a couple of pawns in order to survive a respectable number of moves: 7...♝f6 8 ♜xc4 e6 9 ♜b7! (as the knight on a6 can't leave c7 undefended White wins a second pawn) 9...e6 10 ♜xa6 exb5 11 ♜xb5 ♜b4+ 12 ♜d2 ♜xd2+ 13 ♜xd2 ♜b8 14 ♜xd7+ ♜xd7 15 b3 0-0 16 0-0 and Black resigned 12 moves later.

C.O'Shaughnessy - N.McDonald
London, 1994



Black to play

Black prepared a double attack with 31...♞h6!.

In principle Black is happy to get rid of his inactive bishop in exchange for the bishop on c2 which is guarding White's light squares

However, he had to calculate carefully that White isn't able to strike a decisive blow on the dark squares on the kingside. The critical line runs 32 ♜xh6 ♜xc2 33 ♜al ♜b1+ 34 ♜g2 when:

34...♜xb4? is risky, for example 35 ♜a7 (or 35 d5 e5! 36 ♜a7 ♜e4+ 37 ♜g1 ♜xd5 38 ♜xd7 ♜xd7 39 ♜xe5 when White is attacking b8 and also threatening mate on g7, but Black saves himself and wins with the double attack 39...♜d1+ 40 ♜g2 ♜d5+) 35...♜c4? (or 35...♝f6 36 d5! ♜xd5? 37 ♜g7 mate) 36 ♜xd7 ♜c6+ (it looks like the double attack will win the exchange, but...) 37 d5! ♜xd7 38 ♜g7 mate.

Nonetheless, Black can keep control with the simple 34...♜e4+ 35 ♜g1 ♜d5! making sure that the bishop on a1 stays blocked on. Then ♜e8, ♜f6 etc. allows him a decisive positional build up.

In the game White preferred 32 ♜d1 ♜xb4. The first double attack is on a5 and b2. 33 ♜a1 ♜d2 34 ♜e4 ♜e3! The winning move that sets up a double attack on e4 and g1. 35 fxe3 ♜xe3+ 36 ♜f1 ♜xe4 37 ♜g1 ♜d5!

As long as the bishop remains shut in Black has an easy win.

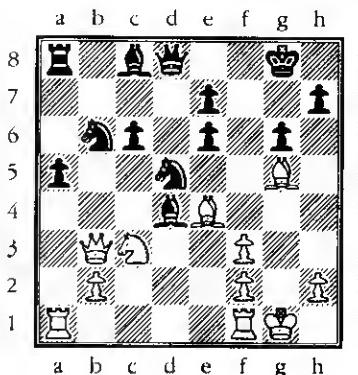
38 ♜f1 ♜g7 39 ♜e2 ♜f6 40 ♜e3 ♜e8 41 ♜d3 ♜c4 42 ♜e2 ♜c6 43 d5?!

Finally the bishop sees daylight but after the third double attack White resigned.

43...♜b6+ 0-1

However not every combination works as the next game illustrates...

B.Kantsler - N.Vlassov
Aeroflot Open, Moscow 2002



Black to play

I hope you gain some interesting ideas from this book that you can apply in your own games. Nevertheless it is always worth remembering that not every combination works just because it is possible! Here is a drastic example of an unsound idea.

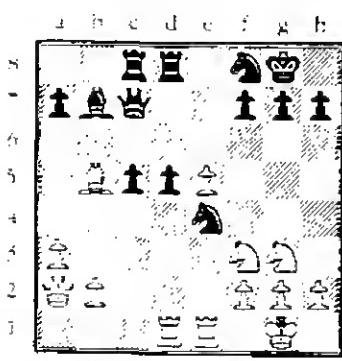
Earlier Black had sacrificed the exchange for two pawns leading to the sharp and unclear position in the diagram. Here Vlassov played 20...e5 which created a pin on his own knight on d5. Now 21 ♜e2 was the safe move but, seeing a possible fork of king and rook on d5, Kantsler got excited and played 21 ♜xe7?. There followed 21...♜xe7 22 ♜xd5 exd5 23 ♜xd5+ ♜xd5 24 ♜xd5+ ♜g7 when White saw to his horror that after 25 ♜xa8, apparently reaping the reward for his double attack, he is likely to be defeated in just three moves: 25...♝b7 26 ♜b8 ♜g5+ 27 ♜h1 ♜xf3 mate. So he played the dismal 25 f4 and

resigned after 25... $\mathbb{A}b7$ 26 $\mathbb{B}b5$ $\mathbb{E}f8$ 27 $\mathbb{E}a3$ $\mathbb{E}xf4$ 28 $\mathbb{E}g3$ $\mathbb{W}f7$ 29 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{W}d5$ as mate follows on h1.

There is always the danger of something going wrong when you make a combination. It is even possible that your opponent is cajoling you into committing yourself, as he has a nasty surprise waiting for you! In the above example Vlassov may have played 20...e5 specifically to provoke White's suicidal reaction. This brings us on to a question of a psychological nature: if you are playing a very strong opponent, and he gives you the chance of playing what seems a strong combination, how much should you trust him?

Capablanca, the World Chess Champion from 1921 to 1927, lost fewer games in his career than any other top player. Therefore it must have been a shock to his opponent in the following game when he realised he could win material.

J.Capablanca - G.Thomas
Hastings 1934 35



White to play

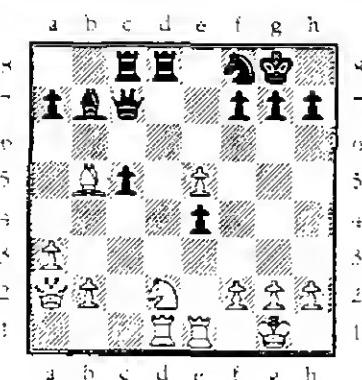
The Cuban genius got it wrong for once with

23 $\mathbb{E}xe4??$

Black is comfortable after say 23 $\mathbb{A}d3$ $\mathbb{E}xg3$ 24 $\mathbb{H}xg3$ $\mathbb{E}e6$ but this is how White should play.

23...dxe4 24 $\mathbb{E}d2$

Still not seeing the danger, Critical was 24 $\mathbb{E}g5$ $\mathbb{E}xd1$ 25 $\mathbb{E}xd1$. If now 25...h6? White can play 26 $\mathbb{E}xf7$ $\mathbb{W}xf7$ 27 $\mathbb{A}c4$ —pinning and winning! But Black can turn the tables with 25...c4!. This cuts off the white queen's intersection with f7 and so threatens 26... $\mathbb{W}xe5$, with a double attack on the bishop and knight. Then White has to give up a pawn with a miserable position after 26 e6 fxe6 27 $\mathbb{D}h3$, but at least he wouldn't be dropping a piece.



24... $\mathbb{E}xd2??$

Here it seems that Black was afraid of ghosts. He was playing one of the greatest players of all time and was apparently bluffed into thinking that after 24... $\mathbb{W}a5!$, which wins a piece, White had a nasty surprise waiting for him. Indeed,

after 25 $\mathbb{A}c4$ $\mathbb{E}xd2$ 26 $\mathbb{A}xf7+$ $\mathbb{D}h8$ 27 e6, it looks like White's passed pawn is going to be dangerous. However, Black then has the stylish 27...e3!! Now it turns out that Black's e pawn is stronger than White's after 28 f3 $\mathbb{E}xd1$ 29 $\mathbb{E}xd1$ e2 while if 28 fxe3 $\mathbb{E}xg2+$ 29 $\mathbb{D}f1$ $\mathbb{W}b5+$ and mate follows. Leaving aside the spectacular 27...e3, which Black can perhaps be excused for missing, White would also have nothing real for the piece after the simple 27... $\mathbb{E}xd1$ 28 $\mathbb{E}xd1$ $\mathbb{W}c7$.

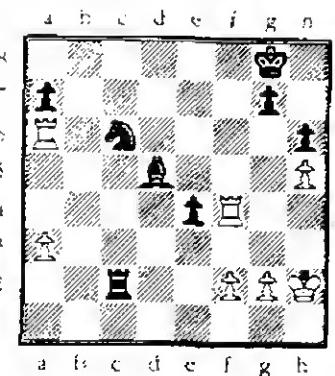
Thomas sees that he can win two pieces for a rook without allowing any complications and so prefers this—an understandable decision against a mighty opponent. On the other hand it might have cost him the win if Capablanca hadn't blundered again later in the game. If Thomas had been a bit braver he might have forced Capablanca to resign in a couple of moves.

White fought on dourly, and reached an endgame that offered some survival chances.

25 $\mathbb{E}xd2$ $\mathbb{W}a5$ 26 b4 $\mathbb{W}xb5$ 27 $\mathbb{B}xc5$ $\mathbb{W}xc5$ 28 $\mathbb{W}b2$ $\mathbb{A}a8$ 29 $\mathbb{E}dd1$ $\mathbb{W}e7$ 30 $\mathbb{W}d4$ h6 31 $\mathbb{W}d6$ $\mathbb{W}xd6$ 32 $\mathbb{E}xd6$ $\mathbb{E}g6$ 33 e6 fxe6 34 $\mathbb{E}xe6$ $\mathbb{W}f7$ 35 $\mathbb{E}a6$ $\mathbb{E}c7$ 36 $\mathbb{E}b1$ $\mathbb{E}e7$ 37 h4 $\mathbb{E}e8$ 38 $\mathbb{E}b5$ $\mathbb{A}b7$ 39 $\mathbb{E}f5+$ $\mathbb{W}g8$ 40 $\mathbb{E}e6$ $\mathbb{E}e7$ 41 $\mathbb{E}f4$ $\mathbb{A}d5$ 42 $\mathbb{E}d6$ $\mathbb{E}c8$
43 $\mathbb{E}a6$

White cannot seize the seventh rank with his rook by 43 $\mathbb{E}d7?$ because after 43... $\mathbb{E}g6$ 44 $\mathbb{E}g4$ (44 $\mathbb{E}f5$ is similar) 44... $\mathbb{E}e6$ the two rooks are forked.

43... $\mathbb{E}c1+$ 44 $\mathbb{D}h2$ $\mathbb{E}c6$ 45 h5 $\mathbb{E}c2$



46 $\mathbb{E}f5?$

White meets the threat of e4-e3 but the remedy proves far worse than the ailment. Instead if 46 $\mathbb{E}a4$ e3 47 fxe3 $\mathbb{E}xg2-$ 48 $\mathbb{D}h3$ $\mathbb{E}c2$ would be very bad for White in view of his isolated pawns, but he would have been able to struggle on. And, with his wonderful end-game technique and strong sense of self preservation, Capablanca might have saved himself. The game move allows an interesting combination which traps the rook on a6.

46... $\mathbb{A}e6!$ 47 $\mathbb{E}f4$ $\mathbb{E}c4!$

The changing of the guard: the black rook takes over the defence of e4 and at the same time cuts off the retreat of the white rook to a4. Now White can do nothing about the threat of $\mathbb{A}c8$.

48 g4 $\mathbb{A}c8$ 49 $\mathbb{E}xe6$ $\mathbb{E}xc6$ 50 $\mathbb{E}xe4$ $\mathbb{D}f7$ 51 $\mathbb{E}a4$ $\mathbb{E}a6$ 52 $\mathbb{E}f4+$ $\mathbb{E}e7$ 53 $\mathbb{E}e4+$ $\mathbb{D}f6$ 0-1

It seems to me that Sir George Thomas jeopardised the win of a lifetime by being too trusting of his opponent. Capablanca had to make a second serious mistake in the

endgame before his opponent had the courage to seize his opportunity.

My advice would be not to trust the opponent at all, no matter what his reputation. If you are right in your calculation, you might score a nice win; if you are wrong, you might lose, but at least you have been courageous and learnt something for the future: and both these assets will make you a better player. Of course, if you have an easily winning position then there is no need to embark on a combination, unless you are sure it works.

We cannot help making a psychological assessment of our opponent before and during a game. Does he look confident or is he tired and run-

down? Of course we could be wrong—or the opponent might be bluffing! GM David Bronstein warned me when playing in Russia about opponents who pretend to be half asleep and make their moves in a languid, bored way. Then when you have been lulled into making careless, superficial moves they pounce!

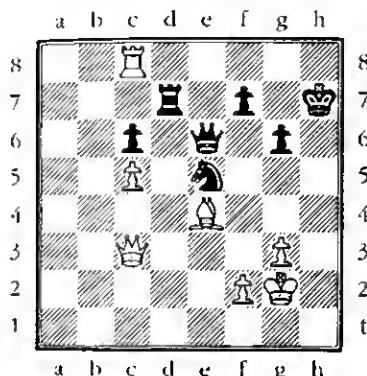
"What should I do about them?" I asked Bronstein and got some typically inimitable advice from the old maestro:

"If they are higher rated than you it's easy—offer them a draw! If they refuse, they can't carry on pretending to be uninterested in the game."

4 Double Attacks by the Queen Puzzles

1

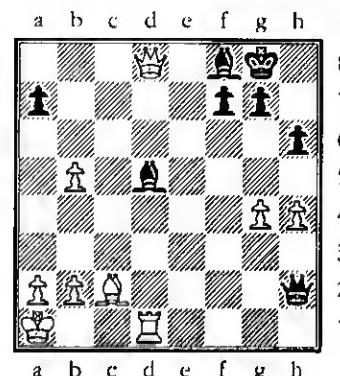
N.McDonald - P.Lukacs
First Saturday, Budapest 1995



White to play

2

N.McDonald - T.Wall
Coulson 1997



Black to play

White played 40 $\mathbb{W}a1$ threatening mate by 42 $\mathbb{W}h1+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 43 $\mathbb{W}h8$. Black tried to relieve the pressure by 40... $\mathbb{E}d1$ uncovering an attack on White's rook. Does this save him?

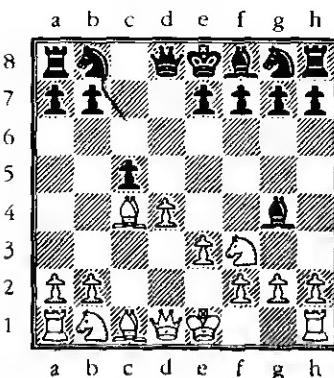
Black played 37... $\mathbb{Q}f3$ attacking the rook. What is the best reply?

3

Henry Atkins was one of the might-have-beens of the chess-world. As a young man he showed his promise by finishing way ahead of the great Russian Chigorin at Hannover in 1902 but subsequently never played much international chess. In the game given here he beat Isidor Gunsberg, who played a match for the World Championship, in only eight moves!

H. Atkins - I. Gunsberg
Hanover 1902

1 d4 d5 2 c4 dxc4 3 ♜f3 c5 4 e3
♝g4 5 ♜xc4

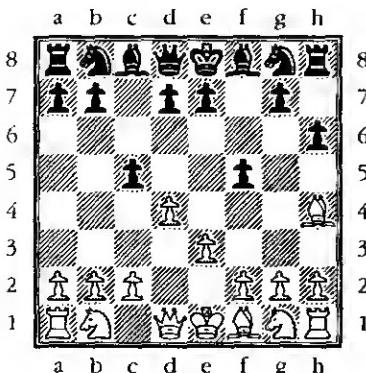


Firstly, what happens if 5...♝f6 here?

Black in fact played 5...e6. Now see if you can work out the win that Atkins found in the game.

4

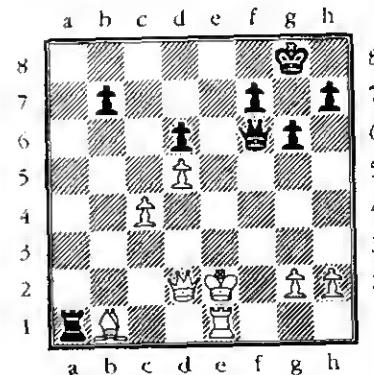
In the chapter on trapping we shall look at a strange game that began 1 d4 f5 2 ♜g5 h6 3 ♜h4 e5?. For the moment I would just like to know if you think it is OK for White to play 4 e3 here



and after 4...♝b6 5 dxc5, attacking Black's queen?

5

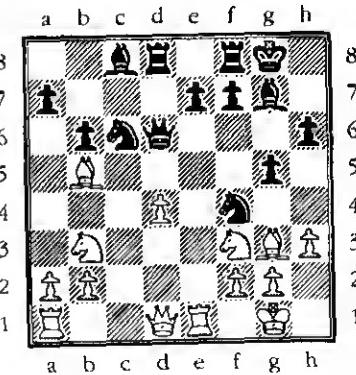
B.Gelfand - G.Kasparov
Dos Hermanas 1996



Black to play

You are a piece up against a 2775 player but try not to get too excited! Your king is in check after 39...♛e5+. Should you go 40 ♜f1 or 40 ♜f2 or 40 ♛e3?

6
E.Joubert - K.Shirazi
Bethune Open 2001



Black to play

Here Black played 18...e5 attacking d4. Should White

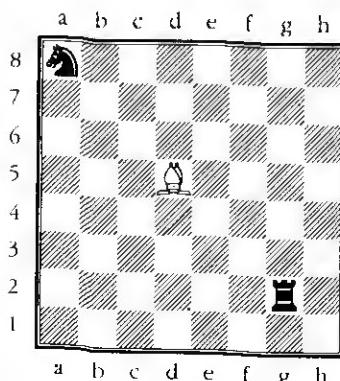
- (a) take the pawn with 19 dxe5
- (b) take the pawn after 19 ♜xc6 ♜xc6 20 ♜xe5
- (c) simplify with 19 ♜xf4 exf6 20 ♜xc6 ♜xc6 21 ♜c1

It's your choice!

5 Double Attacks by Rook, Bishop and Pawn

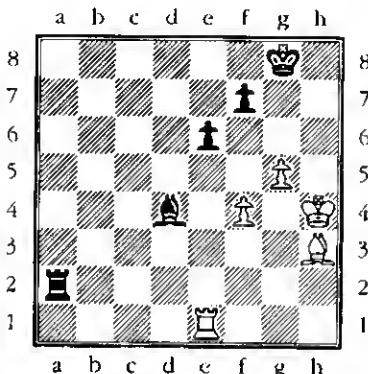
The queen is a fantastic double attacker thanks to her overwhelming force; the knight meanwhile causes mayhem with its crafty leap. None of the other pieces has such power or unpredictability, but they can still deliver a mighty punch to the unwary. In this chapter we look at the double attacking antics of the bishop, rook and pawn. By the way, the words 'fork' and 'double attack' mean the same thing. We tend to talk about a 'pawn fork' or a 'bishop fork' because the attack is forking out from the pawn or bishop in two directions diagonally. However, the principle of double attack is the same whether it occurs diagonally or laterally.

Bishop Fork



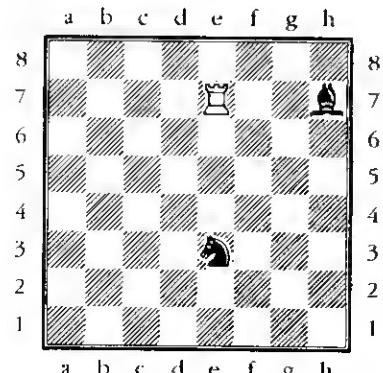
In the diagram the bishop shows its long-range power. The knight

and rook are both attacked and can't defend each other.

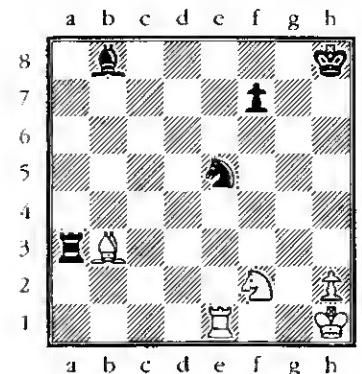


Black to move can win White's rook with the bishop fork 1... $\mathbb{B}f2+$ 2 $\mathbb{B}g4$ $\mathbb{R}xe1$. Meanwhile White to move can play 1 $\mathbb{R}xe6$! winning a pawn for if 1...fxe6 2 $\mathbb{R}xe6+$ $\mathbb{B}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{R}xa2$ he has regained his rook and is two pawns up.

Double Attack by the rook

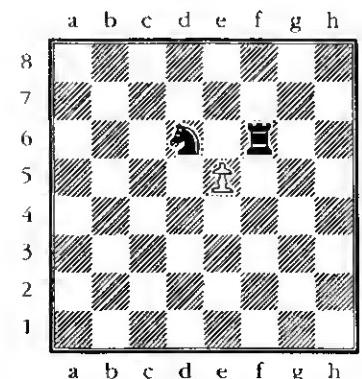


The rook attacks the bishop and knight. They can't help each other so next move one of the pieces will be captured.

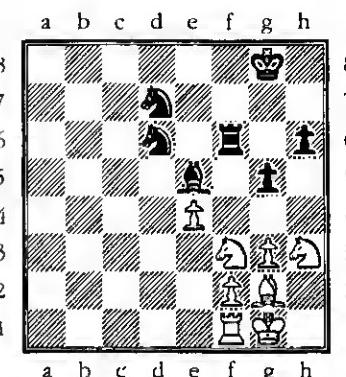


White to move could try 1 $\mathbb{R}xf7?$ with the idea of 1... $\mathbb{R}xf7?$ 2 $\mathbb{R}e8+$ $\mathbb{B}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{R}xb8$ winning back the piece with the bonus of an extra pawn. However, Black can reply 1... $\mathbb{E}f3!$ with a double attack on the bishop and knight. Then Black wins a piece.

Pawn Fork



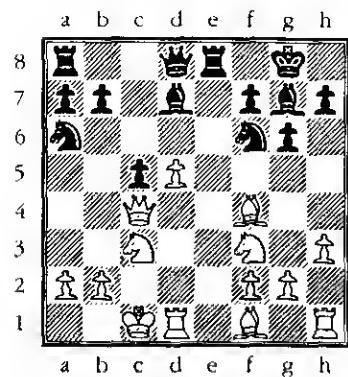
The white pawn embarrasses its superiors! Despite their general advantage over the pawn neither rook nor knight is designed to cope with this sort of diagonal attack except by running away. As both pieces cannot be moved at the same time, Black can only cut his losses by moving the rook and losing the knight.



Black has ideas of 1... $\mathbb{g}4$ but White gets in first with 1 $\mathbb{R}xe5$ 2 $f4!$ $gxf4$ 3 $gxf4$ $\mathbb{R}ec4$ —nothing else helps—4 $e5$ and the pawn wins a piece thanks to the fork of the knight and rook.

The pawn is the humblest unit on the chessboard. For this reason the queen doesn't relish becoming embroiled with advancing enemy pawns at close quarters. In such a case her very strength may be a weakness as she must always run from the attack: she can never stand and fight and risk being exchanged for a mere pawn or two.

U.Von Herman - M.Stangl
Bundesliga, Germany 2001



White to play

White innocently played 13 $\mathbb{A}e2?$ but was hit by 13... $b5!$

14 $\mathbb{W}b3$

If 14 $\mathbb{Q}xb5 \mathbb{E}e4!$ with a double attack on the queen and bishop.

14... $c4$

The pawns close in on the white queen.

15 $\mathbb{W}a3$

No better is 15 $\mathbb{W}c2 b4 16 \mathbb{Q}b1 b3 17 axb3 cxb3 18 \mathbb{W}d3 \mathbb{E}c8+ 19 \mathbb{Q}c3 \mathbb{Q}b4 20 \mathbb{W}d2 \mathbb{Q}e4$ and there will be a frightful massacre after 21... $\mathbb{Q}xc3.$

15... $\mathbb{W}b6$

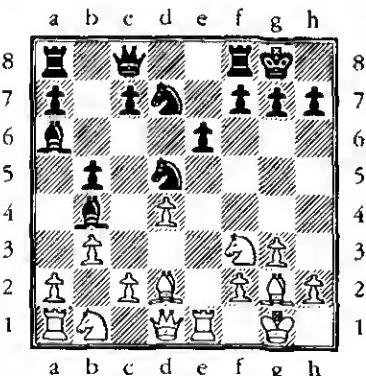
White resigned as 16... $b4$ will be a fatal fork. It doesn't help to play 16 $\mathbb{W}d6$ as 16... $b4$ wins a piece anyway because the bishop on $e2$ will be hanging if the knight moves from $c3.$

We see that the white knight always had a vital function on $c3:$ at

move 14, it was to guard the $e4$ square against $\mathbb{E}e4;$ and from move 15 onwards to keep the bishop on $e2$ defended. Therefore it could never retreat, no matter how hard pressed; this made it an easy target for an attack by the b pawn. The fact that the white queen (and king!) were also vulnerable made the win simple.

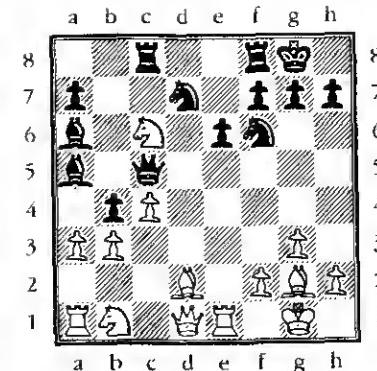
Next is a gruesome example of a pawn fork that never actually happened!

N.McDonald - I.Nataf
Paris-London match 1994



Black to play

Black played 13... $c5??$ when 14 $\mathbb{C}3! \mathbb{Q}a5 15 dx5$ left him facing a pawn fork after 15... $\mathbb{Q}xc5 16 b4.$ So he tried to escape with 15... $b4 16 c4 \mathbb{Q}f5f6.$ Now he is ready to play 17... $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ with a good game, but 17 $a3!$ scotched that idea. There followed 17... $\mathbb{B}b8 18 \mathbb{Q}d4! \mathbb{W}xc5 19 \mathbb{Q}c6$ winning the battle for the $b4$ square. 19... $\mathbb{E}c8$



Here the pawn fork 20 $axb4$ wins, but 20 $\mathbb{A}e3!$ was the cleanest way to decide the game and in fact Black immediately resigned. The queen only has two moves: 20... $\mathbb{W}f5 21 \mathbb{Q}e7+$ loses it, while 20... $\mathbb{W}h5 21 \mathbb{W}xh5 \mathbb{Q}xh5 22 \mathbb{Q}xa5$ or 22 $axb4$ win a lot of material with the exchange of queens having taken away from Black any last swindle chances.

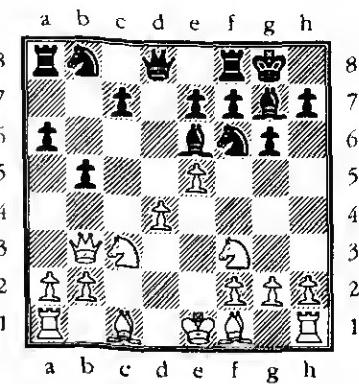
In the following game the double attack is as it were 'split in half': two pawns each attack one piece.

Xu Hanbing - C.Trajber
Balatontourist Open 2000

1 $\mathbb{Q}f3 d5 2 d4 \mathbb{Q}f6 3 c4 g6 4 \mathbb{Q}c3 \mathbb{Q}g7 5 \mathbb{W}b3 dxc4 6 \mathbb{W}xc4 0-0 7 e4 a6 8 e5 b5 9 \mathbb{W}b3 \mathbb{Q}e6?$

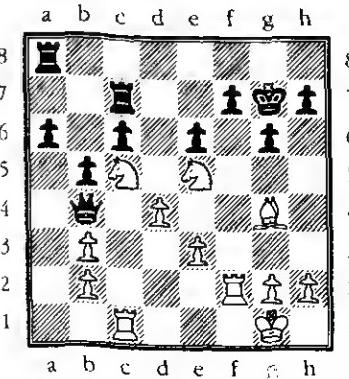
It is possible that Black deliberately went into the line of play in the game, in which case the error belongs in the realms of faulty positional judgement as much as in a book on tactics. However, more likely he intended the bishop move as a zwischenzug to gain time by attacking White's queen before

moving his knight to safety. In that case White's reply must have been a shock.



10 $exf6! \mathbb{Q}xb3 11 fxe7$

The point: White picks up a third piece for the queen as there is a double attack on $b3$ and $f8.$ After 11... $\mathbb{Q}xg7 12 axb3$ Black had a queen and pawn for the three pieces, but the three pieces proved more valuable, especially after some poor defending by Black. The game finished: 12... $\mathbb{Q}c6 13 \mathbb{Q}e3 \mathbb{Q}b4 14 \mathbb{Q}c1 \mathbb{Q}d5 15 \mathbb{Q}e2 \mathbb{W}d6 16 0-0 c6 17 \mathbb{Q}e4 \mathbb{W}e6 18 \mathbb{Q}c5 \mathbb{W}d6 19 \mathbb{Q}e4 \mathbb{W}e6 20 \mathbb{Q}c5 \mathbb{W}d6 21 \mathbb{Q}e5 \mathbb{W}c8 22 \mathbb{Q}g4 \mathbb{W}c7 23 \mathbb{Q}e4 \mathbb{W}b4 24 \mathbb{Q}c5 \mathbb{Q}xe3 25 fxe3 e6 26 \mathbb{W}f2!$



A clever move. It appears that White is preparing to double rooks with 27 $\mathbb{E}c1$ to attack f7—which would be quite sufficient to win in the long run—but in fact he is plotting an instant win by taking the d2 square away from the black queen.

26...h5?

The only move was 26... $\mathbb{Q}a5$.

27 $\mathbb{E}a1!$ 1-0

The black queen is trapped and will be lost to 28 $\mathbb{Q}ed3$.

Next is a gruesome example of discovered/double attack. It also shows that not every zwischenzug is a good idea. The victim was rated 2450.

G.Mohr - M.Zube
Nuremberg Open 1989

1 c4 e5 2 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ f5 4 d4 e4 5 $\mathbb{Q}g5$

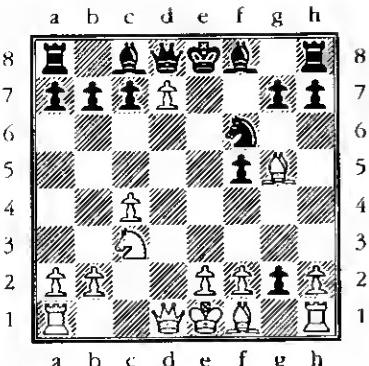
This appears to be a useful zwischenzug, but it paves the way for a fatal blunder.

5... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 6 d5?

Rather than move the knight White counterattacks.

6...exf3 7 dxc6 fxg2 8 cxd7+

White would be a pawn down for nothing after 8 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ bxc6. Of course, after Black's reply he might well have wished he had played this...



Now chances are equal after 8... $\mathbb{W}xd7$ 9 $\mathbb{W}xd7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$, but instead there came:

8... $\mathbb{Q}xd7!!$ 0-1

A very nasty surprise.

If White had considered this method of recapture for five seconds he wouldn't have fallen for the trap. Of course, he didn't even look at it for one second: the knight is pinned and besides no one ever recaptures in this way!

The unexpected double attack means that White is a piece down after 9 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ $\mathbb{W}xg5$ or a rook after 9 $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ gxh1=

White also fell for this trap in Razuvayev-Kupreichik, Dubna 1970 and Doroshkevich-Tukmakov, Riga 1970. Such is the danger of routine thinking. When engaging in any operation that involves 'close combat' with the opponent's forces, it is essential to calculate variations rather than rely on general principles.

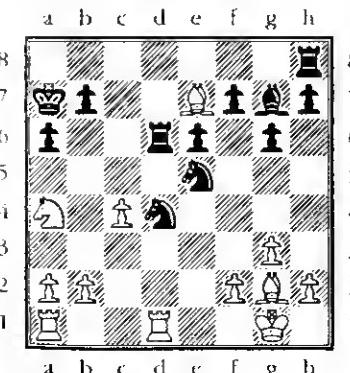
E.Bareev - P.Leko
NAO Masters, Cannes 2002



White to play

After 20 $\mathbb{R}d1$ Leko didn't want to give away control of the d file and so played 20... $\mathbb{Q}d4$. He had calculated that, after 21 $\mathbb{R}xd4$ $\mathbb{R}xd4$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ pinning his rook, he could play 22... $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ when his bishop defends the rook and he has won a pawn. Or similarly 21 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ wins a pawn.

However, disaster struck from an unexpected direction: 21 $\mathbb{Q}e7!$ using the square left undefended by 20... $\mathbb{Q}d4$.



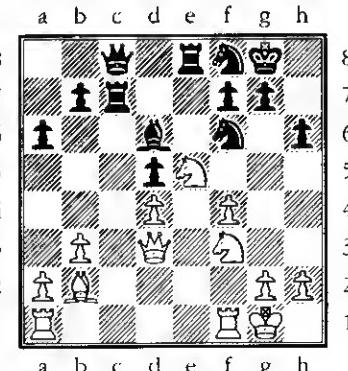
Black to play

After 20... $\mathbb{Q}e4$ Black threatens to trap the white knight with 21...f6. It

If 21... $\mathbb{E}d7$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}c5+$ wins a piece while if 21... $\mathbb{Q}e2+$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{R}xd1+$ 23 $\mathbb{R}xd1$ and the knight is trapped on e2. Leko tried giving up the exchange, but he lost very quickly: 21... $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ e5 24 $\mathbb{R}ac1$ $\mathbb{R}d8$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 26 $\mathbb{R}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}c5$ $\mathbb{Q}e8??$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}xa6+$ 1-0 It's not worth investigating 29... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 30 $\mathbb{R}c7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}c5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 32 $\mathbb{R}xd6$.

A double attack by a rook features strongly in the next game, but it's worth repeating that to make a successful combination you normally have to combine more than one tactical idea. In fact the game is bristling with tactical themes from both sides: trapping pieces, double attack and forking.

E.Repkova - B.Kelly
Wroxham Masters 2002



Black to play

is awkward having to secure a retreat square—for example 21 $\mathbb{W}d1$ f6 22 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ and White has the unappealing choice between 23 g3 (when 23... $\mathbb{W}h3$ looks dangerous) and wholesale grovelling with 23 $\mathbb{Q}f1$. Not liking this much White tried a combinative approach:

21 $\mathbb{R}ae1?$

Even so, it was better to endure the inconveniences of the note above than to lose material.

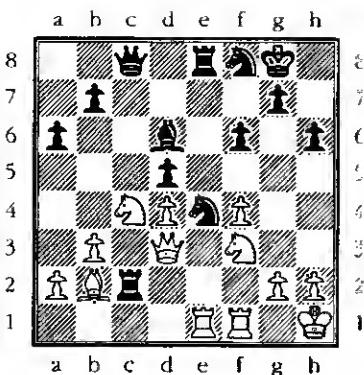
21...f6 22 $\mathbb{Q}h1$

So that if 22...fxe5? 23 dxe5 $\mathbb{Q}e7$ (Note that if White hadn't played 22 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ then 22... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ calling check! would win for Black.) 24 $\mathbb{W}xd5+$ regains the knight on e4 leaving White two pawns up.

22... $\mathbb{Q}c2!$

The trouble for White is that Black doesn't have to take the knight immediately. The move 22 $\mathbb{Q}h1$, which was essential to make White's combination work after 22...fxe5, proves to be fatally flawed after the game move. White cannot defend the bishop on b2 and at the same time cover f2. After 23 $\mathbb{R}e2$ $\mathbb{R}xe2$ 24 $\mathbb{W}xe2$ Black can happily pocket the knight with 24...fxe5.

23 $\mathbb{Q}c4!?$



An ingenious attempt to stay alive. White defends the bishop attacks the rook on c2 by cutting off the defence from the queen and hopes to bluff Black out of checkmating on f2 by threatening $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ should the black knight leave e4.

23... $\mathbb{Q}f2+!$

Black isn't hoodwinked. He has calculated that he will have the last laugh with a double attack. The moves that follow are forced.

24 $\mathbb{R}xf2$ $\mathbb{R}xe1+ 25 \mathbb{Q}xe1$ $\mathbb{R}xf2$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ $\mathbb{W}e6!$

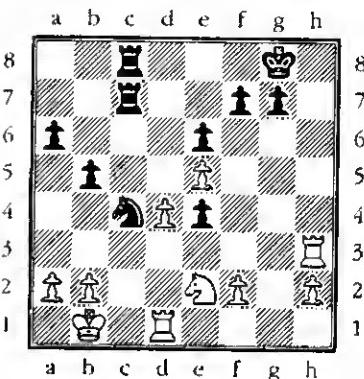
Now Black can't defend both \mathbb{Q} and \mathbb{R} .

27 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{W}xd6$ 0-1

A simplified position to exchange down with no activity resignable in international chess. Besides, next move either the a2 or f4 pawns will drop.

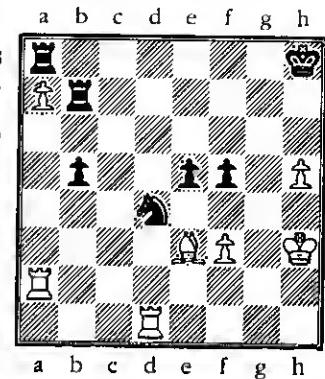
6 Double Attacks by Rook, Bishop and Pawn Puzzles

1
V.Anand - A.Morozevich
Dortmund 2001



a b c d e f g h

2

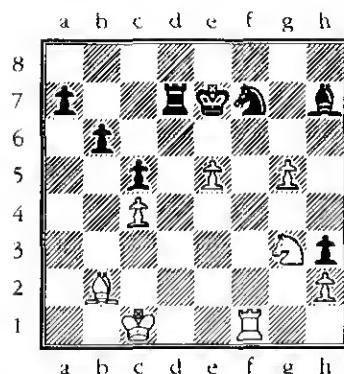


a b c d e f g h

Can Black to move safely capture the passed pawn on a7?

How did Morozevich capitalise on his pressure along the c file? One move proved enough!

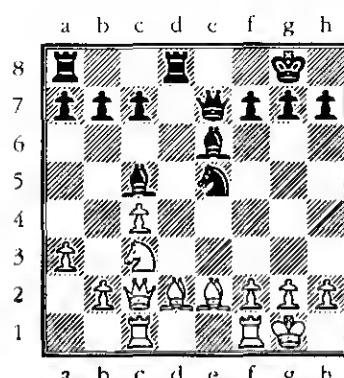
3

*White to play*

How can White exploit his passed pawns?

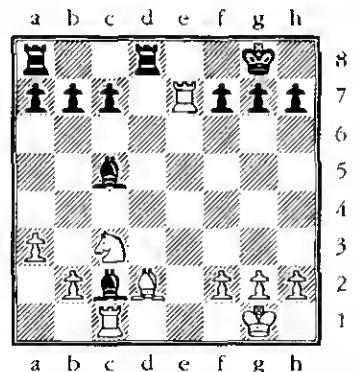
4

M.Deffontaine - S.Bry
Bethune Open 2001

*Black to play*

Black grabbed a pawn with 15... $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ $\mathbb{Q}xc4$. Then after 17 $\mathbb{B}fe1$ Black's queen was attacked and both his bishops loosely placed, so he played 17... $\mathbb{Q}d3$ 18 $\mathbb{E}xe7$ $\mathbb{Q}xc2$. Now

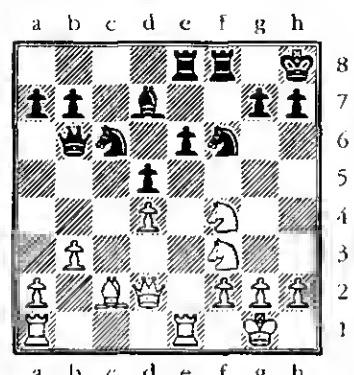
Black has a bishop en prise, but things seem far worse for White as he has both a rook and bishop attacked.



Can he escape with 19 $\mathbb{E}xc7$, getting the pawn back?

5

S.Vokarev - G.Prakken
Ubeda Open 2000

*Black to play*

Black sought to free his game with 17... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 18 $\mathbb{W}xd4$ $\mathbb{W}xd4$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $e5$. Now after 20 $\mathbb{Q}fe6$ $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 21 $\mathbb{E}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ he held the draw in the game Vallejo Pons- I.Farago, St. Vincent 1998. Can you do better?

7 Pins

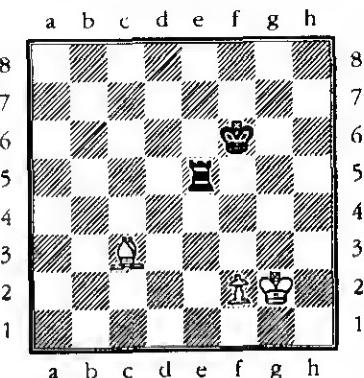
If you have played through the terrible deeds of the knight in the first chapter, it won't surprise you to learn that the great masters of the late 19th century, such as Pillsbury and Chigorin, believed that knights were more valuable than bishops. In those days positional and defensive technique were on a much lower level so it was no wonder that the maverick knight had a lot more opportunity to do damage than the 'steady' bishop.

These days both pieces are roughly estimated at being worth 3 points or pawns, but no expert ever gives the nod to the knight: the bishop is regarded as very slightly, but definitely, the superior piece.

This decline in the value of the knight compared to the bishop should also take place in a player's personal chess development. I can remember some unforgettable moments from my early chess history in which a knight fork either won me a glorious victory or, more frequently, destroyed my position. The bishop was rarely involved in such dramatic moments. None the less, once a player feels he understands chess logic and becomes resistant to forks by the strange-moving knight, he starts to appreciate the long term pressure that the bishop can give. Already

after the moves 1 $d4$ $d5$ 2 $c4$ $e6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ the bishop is harassing the knight in a way which the knight can never return: namely a pin. This example is very mildly irritating for Black: much nastier things await the pinned player in this chapter! Although queen and rook can also pin, I have mainly concentrated on pins by the bishop in this chapter. We'll begin with some definitions.

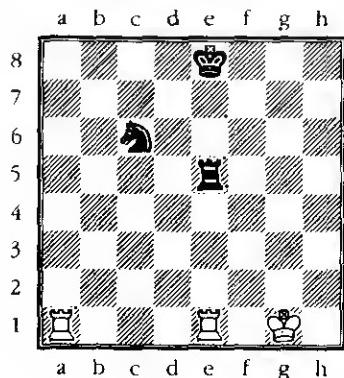
Roughly speaking, a pin involves attacking a piece that can't run away from the attack without allowing the capture of a more important piece that is sheltering behind it on the same line.



The black rook is attacked but cannot move to safety as then the black king would be attacked. The rook is therefore said to be pinned by the bishop against the king.

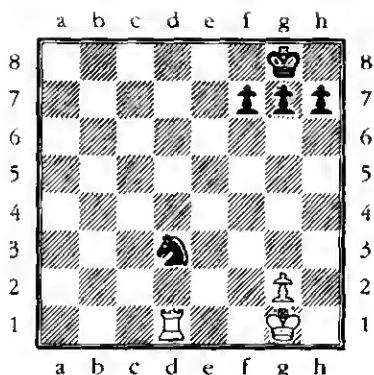
White to move could win the exchange with 1 $\mathbb{Q}xe5+$, but even better would be 1 f4, exploiting the pin to win the rook for nothing next move by 2 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$.

The bishop, queen and rook are all capable of pinning a piece. The example above is of a diagonal pin by a bishop. Here is a lateral pin by the rook.



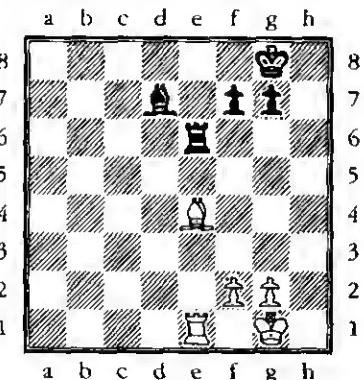
White sets up a pin with the exchange 1 $\mathbb{Q}xe5+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ and now 2 $\mathbb{R}e1$ pins the knight against the king. Note that the pin prevents Black playing 2...f3+ because Black would be in check before White!

Two important additions need to be made to the definition of a pin above. Firstly, a piece can be pinned against an important square as well as a more valuable piece. For example:



If the black knight moves no piece behind it will be lost, but 2 $\mathbb{B}d8$ will be mate. In effect, the knight is pinned against the d8 square, though curiously the word 'pin' is not used in these situations. Instead in this specific example authors would come up with some fudge about the knight 'not daring to move because of the weak back rank'.

The second point is that only a piece pinned against the king is paralysed. Take the following example:

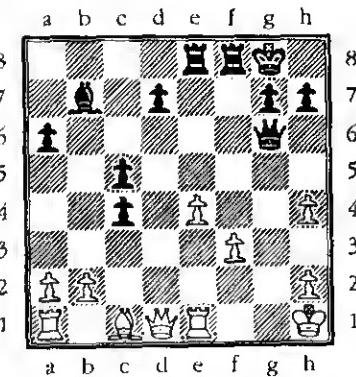


It is Black to play. There is a pin on the e file, but if 1...f5, the pin changes hands and becomes a diagonal pin: 2 $\mathbb{Q}d5!$ Therefore Black has to tread more carefully with 1... $\mathbb{A}c6!$ and only after 2 f3 f5 Now with d5 defended the pin holds firm and White has to give away the exchange with 3 $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ $\mathbb{R}xe1+$.

Pins occur fairly often in games; in fact they play a part in almost any strategy. I recall GM Julian Hodgson telling me about one of his games with a French amateur which began 1 e4 d6 2 d4 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ c6 4 f4 $\mathbb{W}a5$. The idea of Black's queen foray is to slow down White's attacking build up by forcing him to defend his e pawn. White, however, completely missed the point and continued developing with 5 $\mathbb{Q}f3?$ and after 5... $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ immediately resigned in disgust at blundering his pawn. So Black's positional move became a trap because of White's reply. After the game Hodgson suggested that White could utilise a counter pin of his own with 6 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 7 $\mathbb{W}d2!?$ followed by 8 bxc3 with some open lines as compensation for the pawn. Hodgson then stated that he might consider playing this sacrifice as White in a future game! Whether this comment was based on an objective appraisal of the position or designed to annoy his opponent I'll let the reader judge for himself.

If the pinned piece is supported by a pawn the pin is often harmless or only slightly irritating. In this chapter we look at the more deadly of the species.

P. Carton - G.Crawley
GLC Masters, London 1986



Black to play

Here a crowd of spectators gathered when Black sacrificed his rook with

22... $\mathbb{E}xf3!?$ 23 $\mathbb{W}xf3$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$

I was one of these onlookers, and as I waited for White to move I tried to work out what Crawley had planned against 24 $\mathbb{Q}e3$. The pin on b7 is awkward: Black cannot play 24... $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ as 25 $\mathbb{W}xb7$ just leaves White a rook up. So maybe he intended 24... $\mathbb{W}g4$ hoping for 25 $\mathbb{W}xg4$ $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ mate, but I couldn't see a decisive move after 26 $\mathbb{W}g2$. Crawley's quiet move took me completely by surprise.

24 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6!!$

A fantastic move, after which the pin on the long diagonal changes hands. Black doesn't need to hurry the attack as White's king and queen cannot escape from the deadly diagonal.

25 h5

White has no answer to the threats.

25...Bg4!

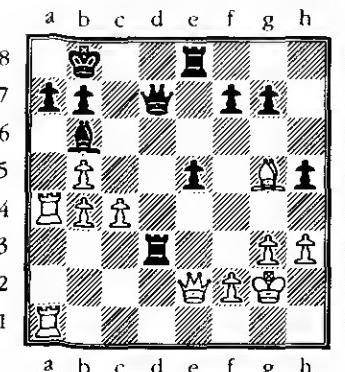
Spectacular, but the queen offer isn't as hard to find as 24...Qc6!!.

26 Rf1

Of course 26 Wxc6 Wxc6 mates.

26...Wf6! 0-1

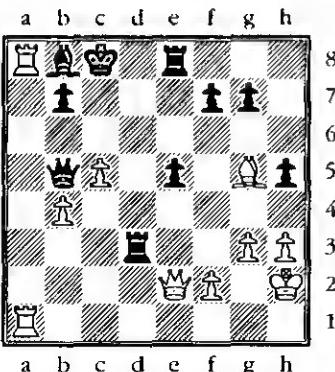
M.Adams - J.Lautier
Biel 1991



White to play

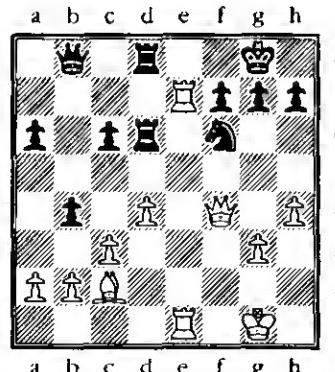
As yet there is no pin in sight, but such is White's pressure that two mighty pins suddenly appear. Here Adams played 27 c5 which looks (and is!) crushing. If Black retreats his bishop then the white rook comes crashing through on a7. So Lautier tried one last throw of the dice with 27...Wxb5 hoping for 28 cxb6?? Rg3+ (discovered attack on the queen!) 29 Qf1 (here a little knowledge is a dangerous thing as if White hadn't seen he could defend his queen in this manner he wouldn't fall for the trap!) 29...Rg1+! (deflecting the white

king from the defence of the queen.) Instead Adams played the simple 28 Qh2! and suddenly the black queen and rook on d3 were in a nasty pin. After 28...Qc7 29 Rxa7 Qe8 30 Ra8+ Qb8 it was pin number two.



The question is how can White combine the power of these two pins? He did so with 31 Qd1! when Black resigned for if 31...e4 32 Qf4! when in relieving one pin Black has fallen prey to another.

N.McDonald - J.Naylor
Maidstone v. Lewisham,
County Final, 2002



White to play

With his next couple of moves White set up a decisive pin.

33 Ab3! Rf8

The only other way to defend f7 was by blocking out the bishop with 33...Qd5, but this allows 34 Wxf7+ and mate next move.

34 Rxf7! Rxf7 35 Re7

Black has no good way to support his rook on f7. If 35...Qd5 36 Wxf7+ or 35...Ad5 36 Wxb8+.

35...Wd8

If 35...Qh8 36 Rxf7 h6 37 Rxf6! gxf6 (37...Rxf6 38 Wxb8+) 38 Wxh6 mate.

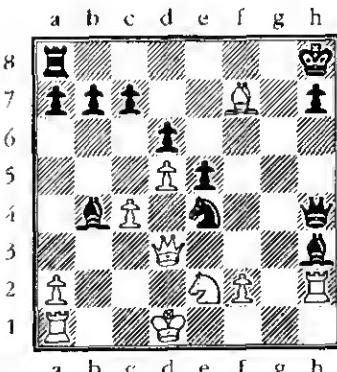
36 Rxf7

Being a pawn down is the least of Black's worries since his king is facing a winning attack.

36...Qh8 37 Wg5 g6 38 Wh6 1-0

If 38...Wg8 White has 39 Rf8 or 39 Rxf6 uncovering an attack on the black queen.

Z.Gyimesi - A.Shirov
FIDE World Championship,
Moscow 2001



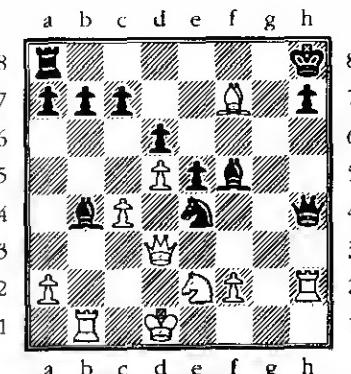
White to play

This example will remind us that no pin, apart from that on the king, is absolute.

Black's bishop is pinned against the queen, but there is a knight fork on f2 if he takes it straight away. Gyimesi may have reasoned as follows:

'The bishop won't run away—I'll play 25 Eb1, attacking the other bishop and bring my rook into the game—perhaps even 26 Eb3 to add to the attack on the pinned bishop. If 25...Qxf2+ 26 Rxf2 Wxf2 27 Rxb4 Wxf7 28 Wxh3 and White has a piece for three pawns, with unclear play.'

Unfortunately for White the bishop did run away after 25 Eb1 Qf5!!



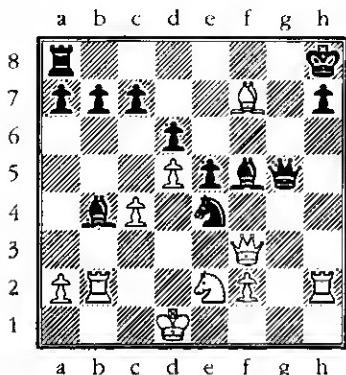
26 Wf3

If 26 Rxf4 Qxf2+ 27 Qc2 (it is fatal that the rook on b1 can always be attacked by the bishop on f5, for example 27 Qc1 Qxd3+ 28 Qd1 Qf2+) 27...Qxd3+ 28 Qb3 Qxb1 29 Qxb4 and White emerges three pawns down.

26...Wg5

Black has freed himself from the pin and now has a decisive attack against White's king. The immediate threat is 27... $\mathbb{Q}d2$ mate.

27 $\mathbb{B}b2$



27... $\mathbb{Q}c3+$! 28 $\mathbb{Q}e1$

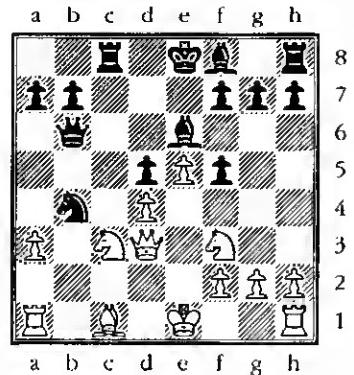
If 28 $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ would be a great revenge for the bishop—in contrast to White's pin in the diagram this pin is absolute as it is on the white king.

28... $\mathbb{Q}xe2+$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}xb4$ $\mathbb{Q}d4!$ 0-1

As 30 $\mathbb{W}c3$ (or 30 $\mathbb{W}g3$ $\mathbb{W}c1$ mate) 30... $\mathbb{W}g1+$ wins the rook.

In the following example, White's last move 13 $\mathbb{W}d3?$ was an outright blunder which allowed 13... $\mathbb{Q}xb4!$. If now 14 $axb4$ $\mathbb{W}xc3!$ (not 14... $\mathbb{Q}xb4$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}d2$) when 15 $\mathbb{W}xc3$ $\mathbb{Q}xb4$ wins White's queen.

C.Duncan - N.McDonald
St Peter's De Beauvoir tournament,
London 1995



White to play

14 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{W}a6!$

An essential move serving many purposes: it stops White from castling, pins the a3 pawn so that 15 $axb4$ is impossible, and prepares 15... $\mathbb{Q}d3+$. If Black had just been satisfied being a pawn up and played 14... $\mathbb{Q}c6$, then 15 0-0 would allow White to put up a hard fight.

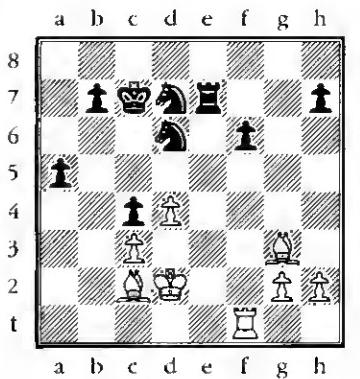
15 $\mathbb{Q}b2$

Also hopeless is 15 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}c2+$.

15... $\mathbb{Q}d3+$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}xb2+$ 17 $\mathbb{W}xb2$ $\mathbb{Q}d3+$ 0-1

The double attack on the king and c3 wins a piece.

S.Agdestein - A.Shirov
Bergen 2001



White to play

The black knight on d6 is very unpleasantly pinned against the king by the bishop. It is necessary to increase the pressure and Agdestein brought the rook into the attack by:

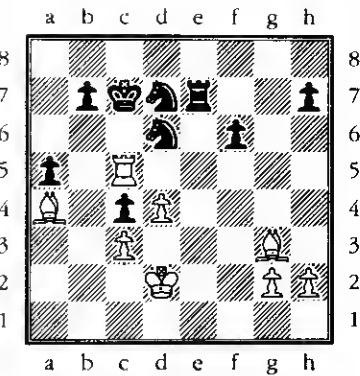
30 $\mathbb{E}f5!$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$

If 30... $b5$ 31 $\mathbb{E}d5$ $\mathbb{E}e6$ 32 $\mathbb{E}f5!$ and every white piece is joining in the struggle to exploit the pin on d6, including the light-squared bishop: this piece doesn't even know that the d6 square exists but it is playing a vital subsidiary role in attacking the black rook. Black's position would immediately collapse.

31 $\mathbb{Q}a4+!$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$

The king retreats unwillingly back into the pin, though at least with the consolation that if now 32 $\mathbb{E}d5$ he has 32... $\mathbb{E}e6$ without worrying about 33 $\mathbb{E}f5$. If instead 31... $b5$ then 32 $\mathbb{E}xd6$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 33 $\mathbb{E}xb5$ leaves Black in a horrible endgame with all his pawns isolated and sickly.

32 $\mathbb{E}c5+!$



A clever move that wins the pinned piece.

32... $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{E}g7$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}xd6+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{E}g5$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{E}e5+$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{E}e6$ 38 $\mathbb{Q}c5$ $b6+$ 39 $\mathbb{Q}d5$ and White, with a dominant king and a lethal pair of bishops, won easily in the endgame.

We all have an opponent that we just can't ever seem to get a decent result against, even if he or she is of about the same playing strength. At the time of writing, the most famous example is the lop-sided score between Kasparov and Shirov. Even those who claim that Kasparov is the greatest player of all time must surely admit that 15 wins to nil in his favour with 12 draws is a bizarrely one sided score.

At a slightly lower level, despite a very similar rating, Viktor Bologan has lost to Joel Lautier in all six of their games, including three consecutive Olympiads—in 1992, 1994 and 1996. Not surprisingly, Bologan seems to have become disheartened by this long string of failures. Here is their fourth encounter:

J.Lautier - V.Bologan
Enghien-les-Bains 1999

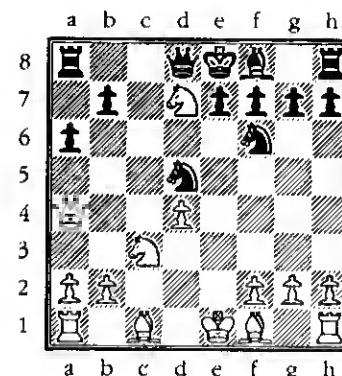
1 c4 c6 2 e4 d5 3 cxd5 cxd5 4 exd5 ♜f6 5 ♜c3 ♜bd7 6 ♜f3 a6 7 d4 ♜b6 8 ♜e5?

Black would have a safe game with 8...g6, but Bologan couldn't see why he shouldn't recapture the pawn straight away:

8...♜bx d5?? 9 ♜xa4+ ♜d7

Hopeless is 9...b5 10 ♜xb5+ axb5
11 ♜xa8.

10 ♜xd7

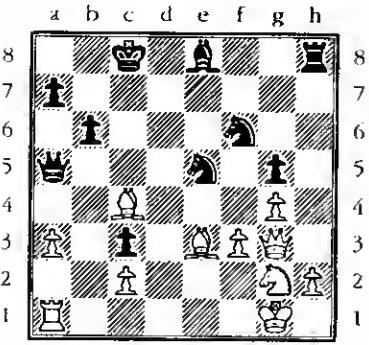


1-0

Black has no choice but to resign for if 10...♜xd7 11 ♜b5 axb5 12 ♜xa8+ wins the exchange.

In the next game, White is a pawn up but after his last move 31...♜e5 Black appears to have a fighting chance: the white bishop on c4 is hanging and he is ready to play ♜c6 attacking f3. Many players would play 32 ♜e2 to ward off both threats. Instead Agdestein found a way to completely upset Black's position:

S.Agdestein - S.Knott
4NCL, Birmingham 2002



White to play

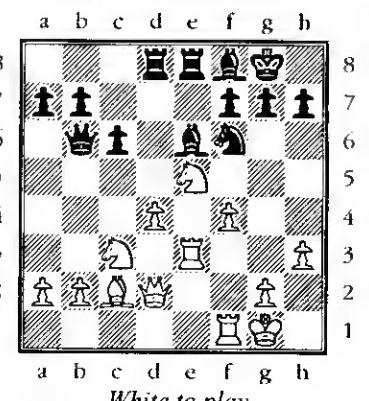
32 ♜a6+! ♜b8

Walking into a fatal pin, but if 32...♜xa6 33 ♜xe5 ♜f8 34 ♜xg5 ♜d7 35 ♜xc3+ and White is three pawns up. Meanwhile if 32...♜d8 33 ♜d1+ ♜e7 34 ♜d4 and Black's king is facing a lethal attack.

33 ♜d4! ♜fd7 34 ♜el 1-0

The knight on e5 is in a double pin, which becomes a double attack after 34...♜xa6 35 ♜xe5+ ♜xe5 36 ♜xe5+.

F.Castaldo - I.Rogers
Saint Vincent 2001



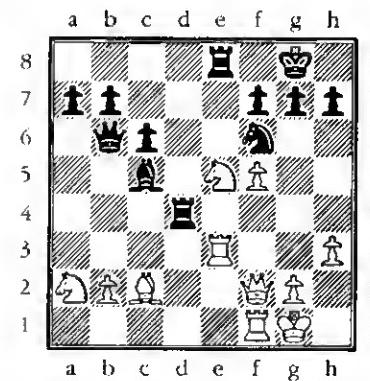
White to play

White now played 18 f5 attacking the bishop. This sets a nice trap for if 18...♝xd4? counter-attacking the queen, then 19 ♜xe6! ♜xd2 20 exf7+ ♜h8 21 ♜xe8=♛ ♜xe3+ 22 ♜h1 wins as if 22...♜xe8?! 23 ♜xf8 mate. Black could just move his bishop, say to d5, but Rogers found something much better that exploited the power of a pin:

18...♜xa2! 19 ♜xa2 ♜xd4 20 ♜f2

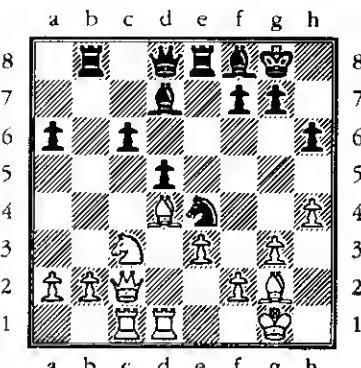
The queen walks into a pin, as otherwise a piece will drop due to a potential discovered check, e.g. 20 ♜c3 ♜xe5 21 ♜xe5 ♜d3+ or 20 ♜e2 ♜xe5 21 ♜xe5 ♜d2+.

20...♜c5!



White resigned as if 24 ♜xe3 ♜xe3 25 ♜xe3 ♜xf1+.

V.Anand - Fritz 6
Siemens Man-Machine re-match,
Frankfurt 1999



Black to play

Here Fritz to move won the first 'battle of the pins' after

20...c5! 21 ♜xe4

Or else the bishop is trapped.

21...cx d4 22 ♜xd4

The only chance as 22 ♜c5 dxe3 looks horrible for White.

22...♜f5 23 ♜cd1 ♜e7!

Winning a piece, but White can still put up a tough resistance in the endgame.

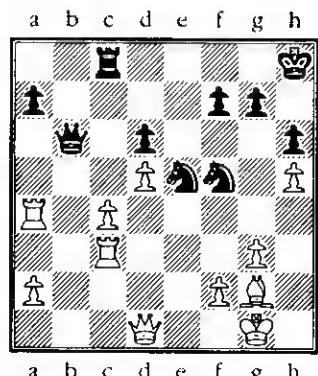
24 ♜xd5 ♜xe4 25 ♜xe4 ♜xe4 26 ♜xe4 ♜xe4 27 ♜d2 a5 28 b3 a4 29 bxa4 ♜xa4 30 ♜c2 ♜a3 31 ♜d7 ♜b2 32 ♜g2

White has two pawns for the piece and can hope for a draw after, say, 32...♜f6 33 ♜dc2 but Fritz's next move simplified his task considerably.

A computer can work out variations to an astounding depth, but it can no more understand tactical themes than it can understand strategical themes. Thus when it could calculate everything at move 20 above it made a precise combination to win a piece. But here, with judgement to the fore rather than calculation, it played 32... $\mathbb{E}xa2?$ when 33 $\mathbb{E}dd2$ pinned the bishop for eternity. The bishop could be freed if somehow the black king got to c3, but of course it can never cross the d file if White keeps his rook stationed there. At this point its human controllers pulled the plug on Fritz and gave Anand a draw

The next four games are by Kasparov and all feature lateral pins by a rook.

G.Kasparov - B.Gelfand
Novgorod 1997



Black to play

White's centre is looking fragile so dynamic play is called for.

38...h5!

Threatening to win the e4 pawn with 39...h4 40 $\mathbb{Q}h5 \mathbb{Q}xe4$.

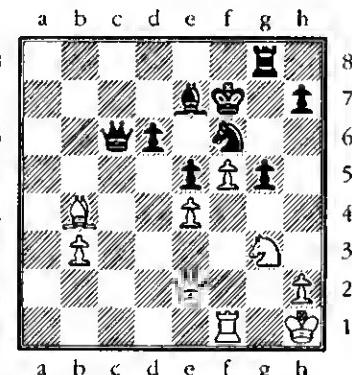
39 $\mathbb{Q}xh5$

Losing without much of a fight, though admittedly the alternative 39 $\mathbb{E}e1$ g4 leaves White tied up.

39... $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 40 $\mathbb{W}f3$

Black is the exchange and a pawn down, but at least he thought he could count on some dark square control after 35... $\mathbb{Q}d4$. Alas, this turned out to be a mirage after 36 c5! cutting off the defence of the knight as 36...dxc5 fails to 37 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ with a pin on the c file. The game ended 36... $\mathbb{E}xc5$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 1-0

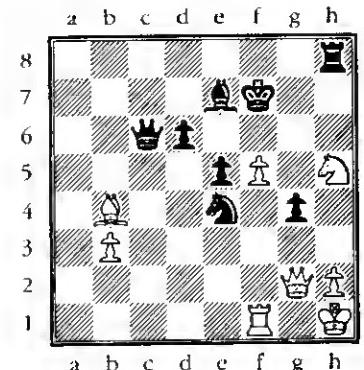
V.Anand - G.Kasparov
Linares 1997



Black to play

White had relied on this pin to save him, but after

40...g4 41 $\mathbb{W}g2 \mathbb{H}h8!$



Threatened with mate on g2, White rushed to exchange queens with 33 $\mathbb{W}d5+$ $\mathbb{W}xd5$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$. However, he now falls into a gruesome pin.

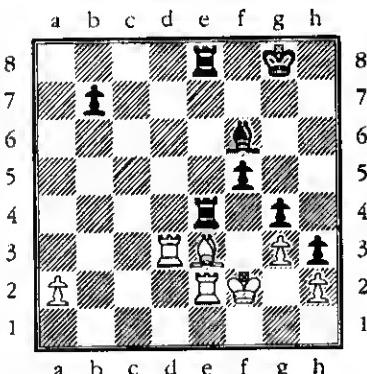
34... $\mathbb{Q}c3!$

It is essential to prevent White freeing himself with 35 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ or 35 $\mathbb{Q}f2$.

35 $\mathbb{H}e2 \mathbb{H}e4$

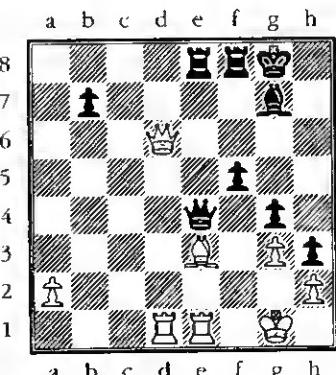
The next step is to double the rooks against the paralysed bishop.

36 $\mathbb{Q}f2 \mathbb{H}fe8$ 37 $\mathbb{H}d3 \mathbb{Q}f6$



...he resigned. The knight has only one retreat and the problem is that after 42 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}xg3+$ White can neither recapture with the h pawn, which is pinned frontally by the rook, nor with the queen as it is pinned diagonally by Black's queen.

A.Shirov - G.Kasparov
Linares 1997



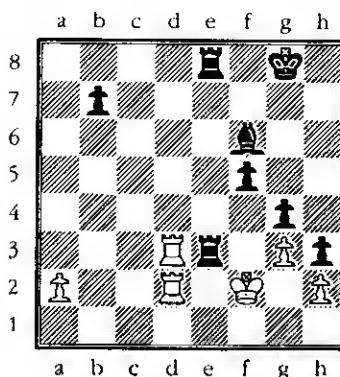
White to play

White is completely tied up.

a) 38 $\mathbb{H}e1$ f4! 39 gxf4 $\mathbb{Q}h4+$ and the skewer wins a rook.

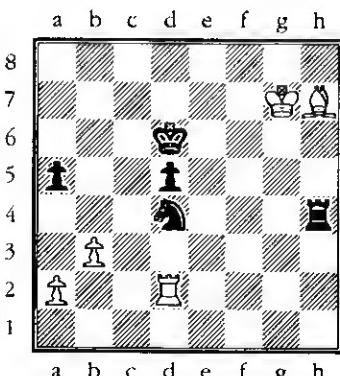
b) 38 $\mathbb{H}c2 \mathbb{H}xe3$ 39 $\mathbb{H}xe3$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ and after 40 $\mathbb{H}ce2$ Black could simply play his king to g5 then play f5-f4 and, after g3xf4+ $\mathbb{Q}xf4$, winning the a-rook. If 40 $\mathbb{H}cc3$ there is an elegant breakthrough on the kingside: 40... $\mathbb{H}xe3$ 41 $\mathbb{H}xe3$ f4! 42 gxf4 $\mathbb{Q}xe3+$ 43 $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ (the endgame is lost after 43 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}gl$ 44 $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ 45 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4$) 43...g3 and a pawn will queen.

In the game Shirov played 38 $\mathbb{H}ed2$ but resigned after 38... $\mathbb{Q}xe3$. There could follow



39 $\mathbb{H}xe3$ $\mathbb{H}xe3$ 40 $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ $\mathbb{A}g5+$ the skewer again 41 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ 42 $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ $f4!$ 43 $gxf4$ (or 43 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $fxg3$ 44 $hxg3$ $h2$) 43... $g3$ and soon Black will have another queen.

G.Kasparov - P.Leko
Fujitsu Siemens Giants,
Frankfurt 2000



White to play

The world Number One wasn't so fortunate in the next example. Here Leko has the better of it as White's

king is a long way from the black passed pawn. Still, it doesn't seem much and a long hard fight is in prospect. Instead the game only lasted another two moves: such is the power of a pin!

46 $\mathbb{A}d3?$ $\mathbb{Q}e6+$ 47 $\mathbb{Q}f6$

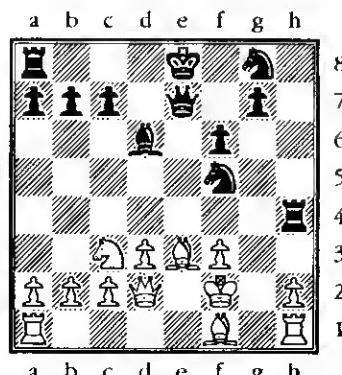
Instead the king could have gone to g8, but then it would be so far away from the passed pawn that Black would have good winning chances.

47... $\mathbb{H}f4+!$ and White resigned.

The only square for the king is g6, but after 48 $\mathbb{Q}g6$ the pin 48... $\mathbb{Q}d4$ is fatal.

White has no time to unpin his rook with 49 $\mathbb{A}d1$, intending 50 $\mathbb{A}c2$ or 50 $\mathbb{A}e2$, as Black has 49... $\mathbb{Q}f4$ — with check! — winning the bishop. It turns out 46 $\mathbb{A}d3$ was a big blunder; instead 46 $\mathbb{A}g6$, for example, should draw.

P.Broutin - A. De Boer
Bethune Open 2001



White to play

Black has some pieces on impressive squares on the kingside and the h2 pawn is under attack. There being no good way to defend it, White played 14 $\mathbb{A}el$. This introduces a potential pin on Black's queen and king.

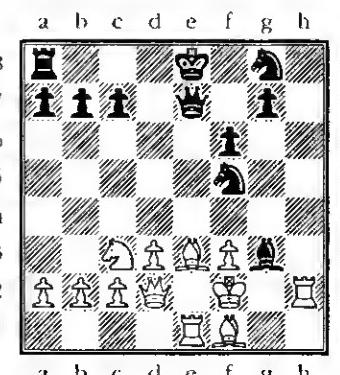
Black embarked on an unsound combination.

14... $\mathbb{E}xh2+?$

He should have been fearless of the pin and captured the other way: 14... $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4!$ 16 $\mathbb{H}xe7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ (Here 16... $\mathbb{Q}gxe7?$ is incredibly natural, developing the piece; the problem is that after 17 $\mathbb{Q}xh4$ $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ 18 $\mathbb{H}h8+$ White loses the rook on a8 to a skewer. That's why Black has to keep the knight on g8.) 17 $\mathbb{W}el$ $\mathbb{A}xh1$ —Now Black has a rook and two pieces for the queen and much the better chances, though White has a lot of play after 18 $\mathbb{W}e4$ g5 19 $\mathbb{W}xb7$.

15 $\mathbb{E}xh2$ $\mathbb{Q}g3+$

If 15... $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ wins the queen, but after the game move White had prepared



16 $\mathbb{Q}g1!$

A simple move, but it refutes Black's combination. Instead 16 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ 17 $\mathbb{W}xe3$ $\mathbb{W}xe3+$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ $\mathbb{A}xel$ looks equal.

16...0-0-0

Perhaps Black had forgotten that on 16... $\mathbb{A}xel$ 17 $\mathbb{W}xe1$ $\mathbb{W}xe3+$ (or 17... $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ 18 $\mathbb{H}e2$) 18 $\mathbb{W}xe3+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ the rook can swing over to the e file: 19 $\mathbb{H}e2!$ and Black is in a fatal pin.

17 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}xh2+$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$

White now has an extra piece.

18... $\mathbb{W}d6+$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{W}g3+?$

Losing more material to a knight fork. If Black wanted to try one last swindle then there was 20... $\mathbb{W}xd4+$ 21 $\mathbb{W}e3$ $\mathbb{W}d6$ 22 $\mathbb{W}xa7??$ (the sure bet winning move is 22 $\mathbb{W}e6+$ exchanging queens) 22... $\mathbb{W}g3+$ and Black picks up the rook.

21 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ and Black decided enough was enough. 1-0

Combining tactical ideas

Although each chapter in this book concentrates on just one specific tactical device, virtually every combination involves the use of two or more of these ideas. The following game is a good example. It features one of the most successful of all opening traps that has claimed at least three GM victims. The secret of its effectiveness is that the moves leading up to it are entirely natural and this dulls the player's tactical vigilance. It only lasts 14 moves,

but see how many tactical themes you can spot.

A.Bigg - Van Laatum
Hastings Challengers 1999

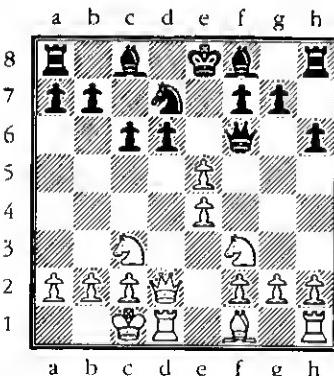
1 d4 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ e6 3 e4 h6 4 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{W}xf6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}B3$ d6 6 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ c6??

Black wants to play ...e6-e5 to gain an equal share of the centre, but he doesn't want to be bothered by $\mathbb{Q}d5$. So first of all he defends the d5 square a second time. At the same time he rules out $\mathbb{Q}b5$ —or so he thinks! A safe alternative was 7...a6!?

8 0-0-0 e5?

Continuing his plan, but moving ever closer to the abyss...

9 dx \mathbb{e} 5

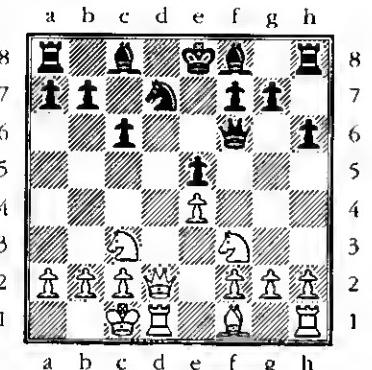


If this wasn't tactically strong it would be a positionally bad move as White is releasing Black's dark-squared bishop. This is one of the factors that makes the trap venomous—Black no doubt is relieved that

his bishop on f8 is going to see daylight and replies

9...dx \mathbb{e} 5?

Tactics come before strategy! Black had to try the positionally inferior, but tactically sound, 9...dx \mathbb{e} 5 though 10 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{W}xe5$ 11 f4 is pleasant for White.



10 $\mathbb{Q}b5!$

If 10...cx \mathbb{b} 5, to stop the fork on c7, 11 $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ is murderous: 11... $\mathbb{W}e6$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$! (a deflecting move; it attacks d7 again and so forces the queen away from the defence) 12... $\mathbb{W}xe5$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}xd7+$ $\mathbb{W}e7$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ and Black is two pawns down with an exposed king. A spectacular finish would then be 14... $\mathbb{W}xc8$ 15 $\mathbb{W}d7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 16 $\mathbb{W}xc8$ $\mathbb{Q}a3$!? (uncovering an attack on the white queen and hoping to gain time to attack after 17 $\mathbb{W}xh8$ with 17... $\mathbb{W}xb2$ +) 17 $\mathbb{W}f5$!. The simplest reply, which forces the exchange of queens. Black is the exchange and two pawns down after 17... $\mathbb{W}xf5$ 18 ex \mathbb{f} 5. Remember that when you are material up it is often a good idea to exchange queens!

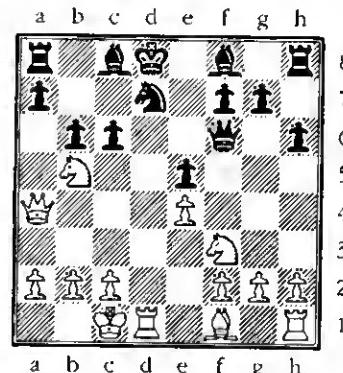
10... $\mathbb{Q}d8$

The king isn't happy to move onto the open d file, but the fork on c7 must be stopped and if 10... $\mathbb{B}b8$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}xa7$ wins a pawn: the knight doesn't get trapped on a7 because $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ can be played at a convenient moment.

11 $\mathbb{W}a5+$

More powerful was the straightforward development 11 $\mathbb{Q}c4$! as 11...cx \mathbb{b} 5 still loses to the pin after 12 $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ $\mathbb{W}e7$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{W}xe5$? 15 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ mate.

11...b6 12 $\mathbb{W}a4$



12...a6

The outcome wasn't clear after 12...cx \mathbb{b} 5 13 $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ as Black now has some extra defensive options against the pin. Firstly, he can block the d file with 13... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ and following 14 $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ $\mathbb{W}xd6$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}d1$, clearing the way for the massacre after 15... $\mathbb{W}c7$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{W}xe5$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ mate, he can give up his queen: 15... $\mathbb{W}xd1$! 16 $\mathbb{Q}xd1$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ and Black can fight on with two rooks for a queen, though his exposed king will still cause him some problems.

13 $\mathbb{Q}d6!$ $\mathbb{Q}c7??$

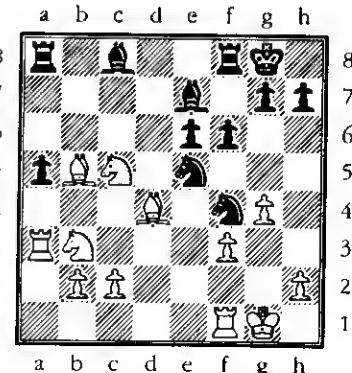
Black is desperate to avoid the double attack after 13... $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 14 $\mathbb{W}xc6$ and 13...b5 14 $\mathbb{Q}a5+$ doesn't help. However, in trying to escape he falls for a far bigger tactic.

14 $\mathbb{Q}e8+$ 1-0

In fact Black managed to resign just before the knight reached e8.

White's initial combination utilised the themes of fork, pin and deflection, while at move 11 double attack was important. It is vital that a player is alert to all the tactical devices available in a position, not just one or two. Otherwise he or she might make wonderful combinations that fail at the critical moment due to a 'bug' in the system: a vital piece of tactical knowledge that is missing.

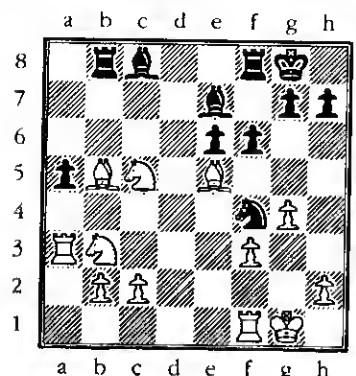
A.Grischuk - G.Kasparov
Linares 2001



Black to play

An extremely complicated position arose after 23... $\mathbb{B}b8$ attacking

the white bishop. If now 24 $\mathbb{A}xa5$ $\mathbb{B}d8!$ wins material as the rook cannot retreat without leaving the bishop en prise. So Grischuk played 24 $\mathbb{A}xe5$



Black has to recapture his piece, but which one?

If 24... $\mathbb{B}xb5$ then 25 $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ $\mathbb{A}xc5!$ (not 25... $\mathbb{A}xc5+$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{B}xc5$ 27 $\mathbb{B}d6$ with a fork) 26 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{A}xc5+$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{A}xa3$ 28 $\mathbb{B}xa3$ looks fairly equal. Or 24... $\mathbb{A}xe5$ 25 c4! defending the bishop and planning 26 $\mathbb{A}xa5$. Instead Kasparov played the strong zwischenzug

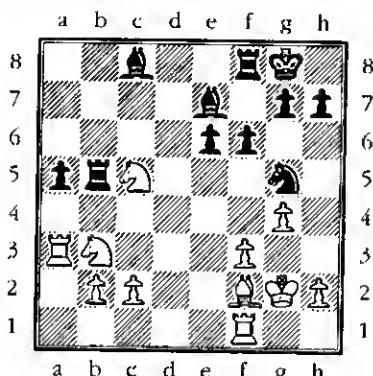
24... $\mathbb{Q}h3+!$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{B}xb5$

If you compare this position with the one in the note above after 24... $\mathbb{B}xb5$, you will see that there White answered 25 $\mathbb{Q}xf4$. Here, however, there is no way that White can get his bishop from e5, where it is attacked and capture the knight at the same time. Thus if 26 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ $\mathbb{A}xe5$ and there is no way to defend the knight on c5 against the pin—if 27 $\mathbb{A}xa5$ $\mathbb{A}xa5$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}xa5$ $\mathbb{A}xc5$ wins a piece.

26 $\mathbb{Q}g3$

Therefore he has to keep his bishop to defend c5, but this time it is retreating without capturing anything. A better defence would have been 26 $\mathbb{Q}d4$, at once supporting the knight, when if 26...e5—the immediate 26... $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{B}d8$ is also uncomfortable for White—27 $\mathbb{A}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ holds on.

26... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}f2$



No doubt Grischuk imagined the bishop was safer here than on d4 or e3, but now a new target appears in White's camp—the pawn on f3.

27... $\mathbb{Q}b7!$

With this attack on f3 Black gains time to strengthen the pin on the unfortunate knight on c5.

28 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{A}c8$ 29 h4

If 29 $\mathbb{A}xa5$ $\mathbb{A}xa5$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}xa5$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3+$ 31 $\mathbb{A}xf3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ $\mathbb{A}xc5$ 33 $\mathbb{A}xc5$ $\mathbb{A}xc5$ winning.

29... $\mathbb{Q}xf3+$

White escapes the worst after 29... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 30 $\mathbb{A}xa5$. Meanwhile Kasparov steers clear of further complexities after 29... $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ 30

$\mathbb{Q}xb7$ as he sees an easily won endgame.

30 $\mathbb{A}xf3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ $\mathbb{A}xc5$ 32 $\mathbb{A}xc5$ $\mathbb{B}bxc5$ 33 $\mathbb{A}xc5$ $\mathbb{B}xc5$ 34 c3 h5!

Creating by force connected passed pawns.

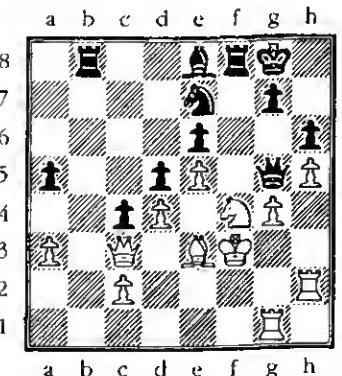
35 $\mathbb{gxh5}$ $\mathbb{B}xh5$ 36 b4

Entirely hopeless against a World Champion is 36 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{B}b5$ 37 $\mathbb{A}a2$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$.

36...axb4 37 cxb4 $\mathbb{B}xh4$ 0-1

If 38 $\mathbb{B}b3$ $\mathbb{B}h3+$ with a skewer.

A.David - P.Enders
Bundesliga, Germany 2000



Black to play

The pin on f4 is awkward for White, but how can it be strengthened? If he is given time White will play $\mathbb{A}f2$ and $\mathbb{Q}e2$, when the initiative will pass to him—the knight, which is at the moment paralysed, will threaten $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ or another vicious discovered attack on

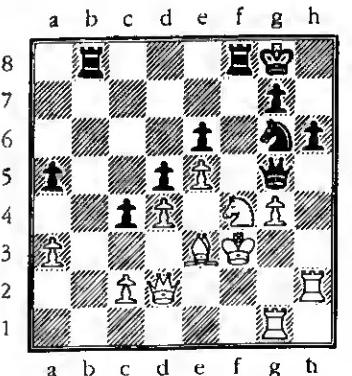
the black queen. Alas, most players as Black would see nothing better than defending the a5 pawn from capture. Instead Enders played the brilliant but logical

30... $\mathbb{Q}g6!!$

This was quite a shock for White and he lost quickly after 31 $\mathbb{Q}e2?$! $\mathbb{B}xf4$ 32 $\mathbb{B}xg6$ $\mathbb{B}e4$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{B}xg6$ 34 $\mathbb{B}xa5$ $\mathbb{B}xe3!$ 0-1

White resigned for if 35 $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ $\mathbb{B}e4+$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{B}xd4+$ picks up the rook on g1.

It is much more interesting to consider the position after 31 $\mathbb{B}xg6$ $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}d2$. Now Black has to decide how to go about conquering the f4 square.



The obvious capture

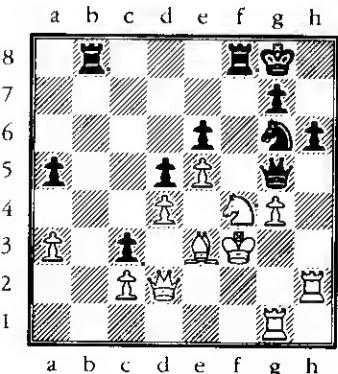
The first move to consider was 32... $\mathbb{Q}xf4$. Then after 33 $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ Black can't actually conquer the f4 square—the best he can do is 33... $\mathbb{B}xf4+$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 35 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ with just an unclear endgame.

The subtle capture

You will notice that Black doesn't have all his pieces aiming at the f4 square—the rook on b8 only joins in the attack later on and White's queen is able to make a good swap under the circumstances. In contrast after 32... $\mathbb{B}xf4+$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}xf4 \mathbb{B}f8!$ Black has all three pieces simultaneously attacking f4 and White's queen doesn't get to give herself up for a rook. After f4 drops Black has a dangerous initiative, for example 34 $\mathbb{Q}e2 \mathbb{Q}xf4+$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}d1 \mathbb{B}b8!$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}c1 \mathbb{W}g6!$ 37 $\mathbb{W}xf4$ (or else Black plays 37... $\mathbb{W}e4$) 37... $\mathbb{B}b1+$ 38 $\mathbb{W}c1 \mathbb{B}xc1+$ 39 $\mathbb{Q}xc1 \mathbb{W}e4$ and, as 40 $\mathbb{H}d2$ loses to 40... $\mathbb{W}e3$ threatening 41... $\mathbb{W}xg1+$ and 41... $c3$, and 40 $\mathbb{H}d1 \mathbb{W}f4+$ 41 $\mathbb{H}hd2 \mathbb{c}3$ also wins, White cannot prevent $\mathbb{W}xd4$ dismantling his central pawn structure. Still it was hard work finding all these moves and White had other options as well.

The deflection

The third move to think about was 32... $c3!!$

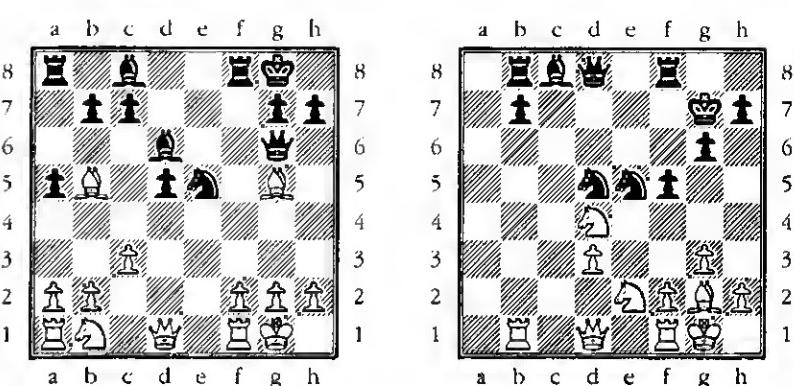
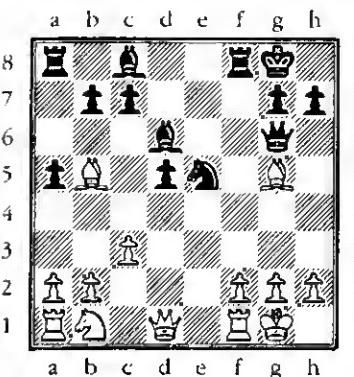


Did you consider it? The basic idea is to drive the white queen to a worse square before exchanging on f4. Now after 33 $\mathbb{W}xc3 \mathbb{Q}xf4$ 34 $\mathbb{W}d2 \mathbb{B}b7!$ Black has time to strengthen the pin on the f file as White's queen was decoyed from d2 for a move. If White captures 35 $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ (or 35 $\mathbb{Q}g3 h5!$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}xf4 \mathbb{W}xg4+$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}f2 \mathbb{Q}xf4+$ and wins) then 35... $\mathbb{B}b7$ followed by $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ gives Black a massive attack. Instead 33 $\mathbb{W}c1 \mathbb{Q}xf4$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ (or 34 $\mathbb{Q}g3 h5!$) and now, thanks to the white queen being on b1, Black has the deflection 34... $\mathbb{B}b1!!$ 35 $\mathbb{W}xb1$ (unhelpful is 35 $\mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{W}xg4+$ while 35 $\mathbb{W}e3 \mathbb{W}xg1$ leaves the white queen overloaded—she can't take on g1 and keep f4 defended) 35... $\mathbb{W}xf4+$ and it is mate after 36 $\mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{W}f3$ or 36 $\mathbb{Q}e2 \mathbb{W}d2$ —this time the pawn on c3 supports a mate.

It isn't easy to see all these subtle tactical points. I wonder how much Enders saw before he made the sacrifice? It is possible he reasoned 'after 30... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ my experience, supported by a quick analysis, tells me that in all lines I am at least equal as White's king will be very exposed and my position is solid, whereas if I don't play 30... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ I will be definitely worse. So let's play it and see if I can find a win later on! Even if Black misses 32... $c3$ he still has a continuous initiative after 32... $\mathbb{B}xf4+$; only if he plays 32... $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ does he lose most of his advantage.'

8 Pins Puzzles

1
A.Hersvik - M.Buckley
World Junior Champ., Athens 2001



White to play

After 15 $f4 \mathbb{Q}g4$ White played 16 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ to prevent both the fork 16... $\mathbb{Q}e3$ and 16... $\mathbb{Q}c5+$. What is Black's best response? (Remember this is a chapter on pins!)

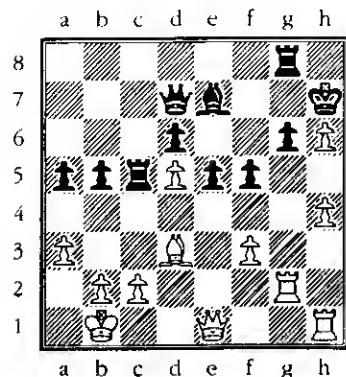
2
R.Jossien - R.Bessat
Bethune Open 2001

White to play

After 20 $\mathbb{B}b5$ the knight on d5 is attacked twice, but Black thought he could save his piece with 20... $\mathbb{Q}c3$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}xc3 \mathbb{W}xd4$ Was he right?

3

M.Adams - M.Kobalija
FIDE World Championship,
Moscow 2001

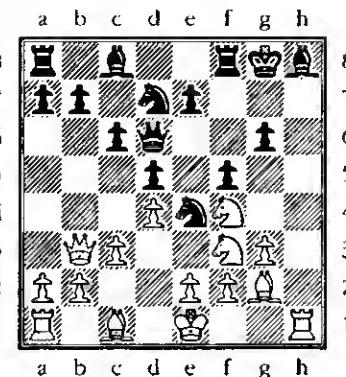


White to play

Here 31 $\mathbb{W}xa5$ $\mathbb{A}xd5$ was played. From a positional point of view Black was probably pleased to swap a rook's pawn for a centre pawn, but what horrible surprise awaited him?

4

P.Kiriakov - B.Gonzalez
Internet Final,
Dos Hermanas 2002

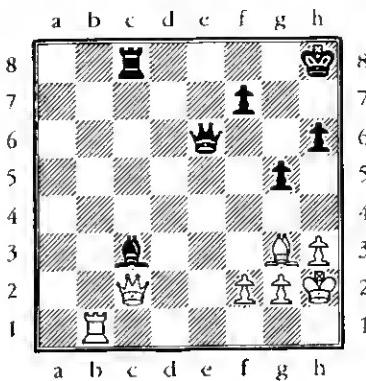


White to play

After 13 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ the solid reply would be 13... $\mathbb{R}f6$ but Black saw the chance to fork White's knights with 13...g5. Has White blundered?

5

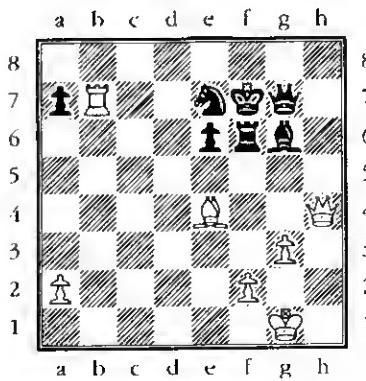
M.Adams - B.Larsen
Aarhus 1997



White to play

Here White played 42 $\mathbb{E}h8$. Should Black respond with 42... $\mathbb{R}xb8$, 42... $\mathbb{W}e8$, 42... $\mathbb{B}g8$, 42... $\mathbb{W}c6$ or 42... $f6$?

6
G.Kasparov - N.Short
Sarajevo 1999

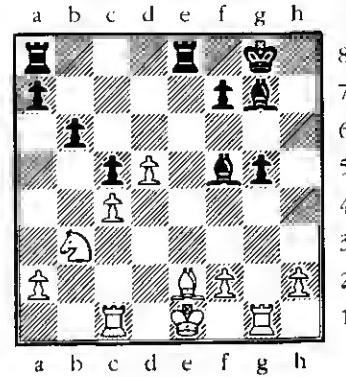


White to play

After 37 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$ Black has three ways to recapture the bishop, but they all lose. Can you see how?

7

R.Kempinski - E.Sutovsky
European Team Championship,
Leon 2001

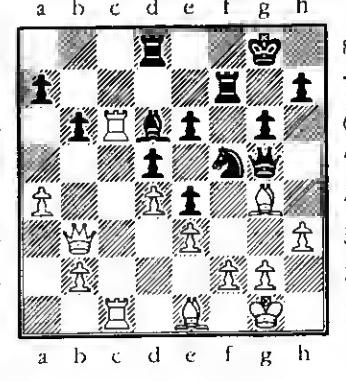


White to play

Can White safely play 23 $\mathbb{B}xg5$ in the diagram?

8

E.Grivas - C.Crouch
Hampstead 1998

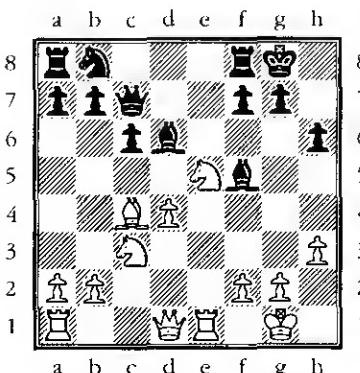


White to play

White played 31 $\mathbb{A}b4$ and Black recentralised his queen with 31... $\mathbb{W}e7$, having calculated that 32

$\mathbb{Q}xf5$ $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ (not 32... $\mathbb{Q}xb4$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}xe6$) 33 $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ is nothing for White, for example 34 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{W}xd6$ or 34 $\mathbb{W}a3?$ $\mathbb{Q}xc6!$ 35 $\mathbb{W}xe7$ $\mathbb{Q}xcl+$ and Black looks at least equal as f2 will be hanging. However, by changing his move order somewhere in the above sequence White was able to win a piece! How does he do it?

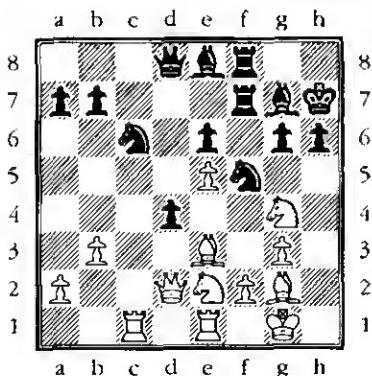
9
J.Howell - N.McDonald
Wrexham, 1995



Black to play

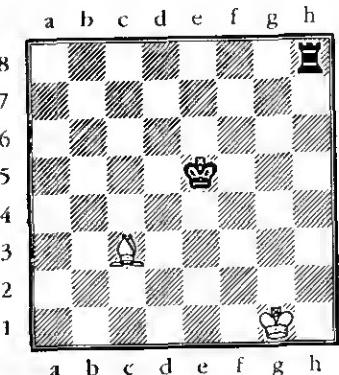
Here Black innocently played 15... $\mathbb{Q}d7$. Why was this a bad idea?

10
A.Morozevich - N.McDonald
4NCL, Birmingham 2002



After 23 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ should Black recapture with the bishop or pawn?

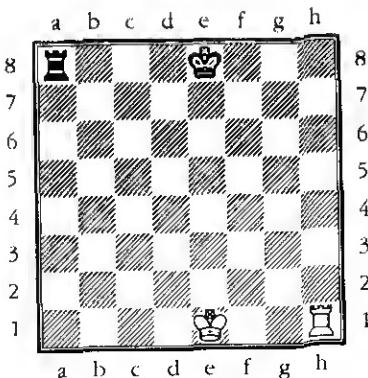
Askewer involves attacking a piece that has to move out of the way, allowing the capture of a less important piece sheltering behind it on the same line. Thus it is like a pin in reverse.



The black king has to move out of check, whereupon $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ wins the rook.

Perhaps the most common type of skewer is one based on a weak back rank.

9 Skewer



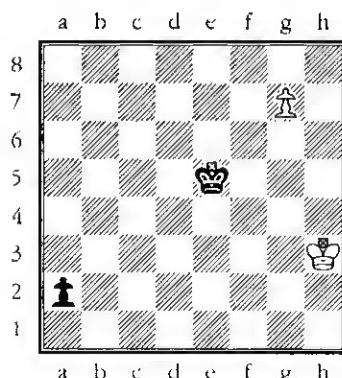
White to move wins the rook with 1 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xa8$. If it is Black's move he can win White's rook with 1... $\mathbb{Q}a1+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}xh1$

In practical play a skewer is much rarer than a pin. A pin arises after just four natural moves in the Queen's Gambit: 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ and already the black knight is pinned against the queen. On the other hand, although it is inconvenient, the pin doesn't do much harm here: the knight stays put on f6 and Black can continue his development. In contrast, in a skewer the big piece is compelled to move out of the way—the threat

can't just be ignored. Therefore a skewer, though less frequent, tends to be a weightier tactical device than a pin.

One reason for the rarity of the skewer is that, like pins, the most effective skewers mainly work against the king, but whereas a piece can be pinned against a king sitting on his first rank, it isn't often that a king ventures far enough out in front of its own army to fall victim to a skewer. In fact, if it is in the centre of the board the king will probably be much more worried about being mated than being skewered!

It is in the endgame, when both sides advance their kings fearlessly, that the opportunities for a skewer reach their peak. Not infrequently the skewer is used to decide the outcome of a race to queen.



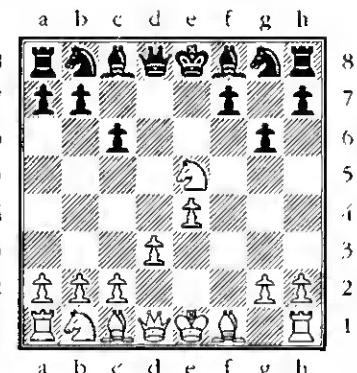
Whoever moves first wins. White to move wins with a diagonal skewer: 1 g8=Q a1=Q 2 Qg7+ (or 2 Wh8+) 2...Qe4 3 Qxal while Black to move wins with a lateral skewer: 1...a1=Q 2 g8=Q (there is

nothing better) 2...Wh1+! (exploiting the bad position of the white king to set up the skewer) 3 Qg3 Qg1+ 4 Qh3 Qxg8.

Skewers in the opening are quite unusual, but the following is a fine example of a trapper trapped!

L.Hazai - I.Bilek
Hungarian Championship 1973

1 e4 c6 2 d3 e5 3 f4 d6 4 Qf3 g6 5 fxe5 dx5 6 Qxe5

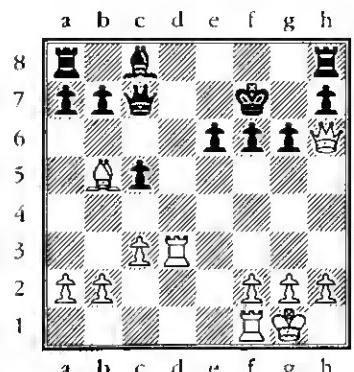


According to Tartakower a combination just shows that someone has blundered. Certainly someone has blundered here as the e pawn can't be given up for nothing, but is it White or Black? Bilek exploited the double attack to win the knight with 6...Wa5+ 7 Qd2 Qxe5, but White had the last laugh with the skewer 8 Qc3! We7 9 Qxh8 when he was the exchange and pawn up. Black, a Hungarian Grandmaster, had forgotten that with 4...g6?? he was ruining his indirect defence of the e5 pawn.

Kasparov used the threat of a skewer to build up an initiative in the following example.

M.Illés - A.Morozevich
Pamplona 1998

G.Kasparov - R.Ponomariov
Linares 2002



Black to play

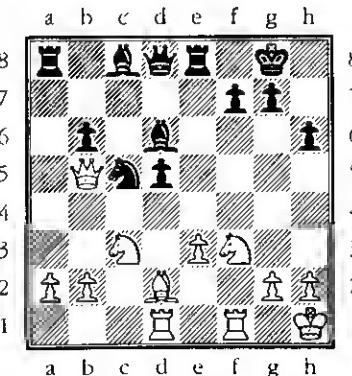
Black is a pawn up but seriously behind in development. Therefore he played 19...a6 attacking the bishop, with the idea of gaining time to put his bishop on the excellent d5 square after 20 Ra4 b5 21 Rb2 Rb7 22 Rfd1 Rd5. Kasparov however found an excellent way to frustrate this plan: 20 Rh3! when if 20...axb5 the skewer 21 Wh7+ Rxh7 22 Rxh7+ Qg8 23 Rxc7 leaves White the exchange up. Ponomariov saw this and played 20...We7 but after 21 Rd3—the bishop is delighted to have the square vacated by the rook and threatens 22 Rg6+!—21...f5 22 g4! White kept up the attack and eventually won on move 38.



White to play

Here Illescas played 22 Rad1 counting on having pressure on d5 in a quiet position. However, to a tactical firebrand like Morozevich, there is no such thing as a quiet position. Here he applied a skewer with decisive effect:

22...Qc8!!



An unexpected retreat with the big threat of 23... $\mathbb{Q}a6$ spearing the white queen against the rook on f1.

23 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$

Giving up the exchange straight away. If instead

(a) 23 $\mathbb{E}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 24 $\mathbb{W}c6$ (if 24 $\mathbb{W}b4$ $\mathbb{Q}d3$ 25 $\mathbb{W}b3$ $\mathbb{Q}f2$ mate) 24... $\mathbb{Q}d3$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 26 $\mathbb{W}a4$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ winning White's queen.

(b) 23 $\mathbb{E}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 24 $\mathbb{W}c6$ (or 24 $\mathbb{W}b4$ $\mathbb{Q}d3$ winning the exchange) 24... $\mathbb{Q}d3$ 25 $\mathbb{E}f1$? (better to give up the exchange with 25 $\mathbb{W}xd5$) 25... $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 26 $\mathbb{W}a4$ $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ winning.

A wonderful demonstration of the power of the skewer.

23... $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 24 $\mathbb{W}xb6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ 25 $\mathbb{E}xf1$ $\mathbb{E}xa2$ 26 $\mathbb{W}xd8$ $\mathbb{Q}xd8$

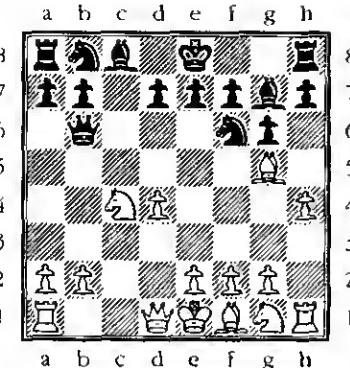
The exchange up for a pawn and with two weak pawns to attack, Black made short work of the endgame.

27 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 30 $bxc3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{E}c8$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}b5$ $\mathbb{E}c5$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ $\mathbb{E}xc3$ 34 $h3$ $\mathbb{Q}ec2$ 0-1

J.Hodgson - D.Norwood
British Championship,
Eastbourne 1991

After the rather eccentric opening moves 1 d4 g6 2 h4!?, 2 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ e5 5 c3 exd4 6 exd4 Black was tempted to attack two

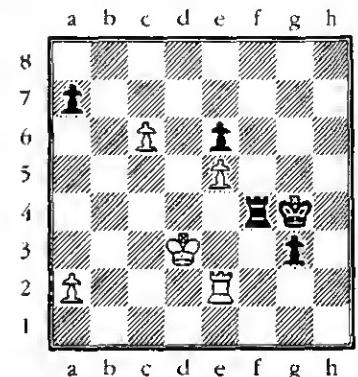
white pawns with 6... $\mathbb{W}b6$. There followed 7 $\mathbb{Q}c4$!



Black completely missed the point of this and replied 7... $\mathbb{W}b4$? expecting to gain time by attacking the knight and forcing it to retreat back to d2. However, after 8 $\mathbb{Q}d2$! $\mathbb{W}xc4$ (or 8... $\mathbb{W}b5$ 9 e4 and the threat of 10 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ + gives White the initiative) 9 $\mathbb{E}c1$ the black queen couldn't escape as 10 $\mathbb{E}xc8$ mate would follow. Strictly speaking, the fact that it is mate on c8 rather than a win of material makes this a pin rather than a skewer, since the king is more important than the queen; but the mechanism of attacking a piece with an 'x-ray' through the enemy queen is more typical of a skewer than a pin. After 9... $\mathbb{W}c1$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}xc1$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ White had a distinct material advantage but a draw was immediately agreed due to the tournament situation—Julian Hodgson only needed half a point to become the 1991 British Champion.

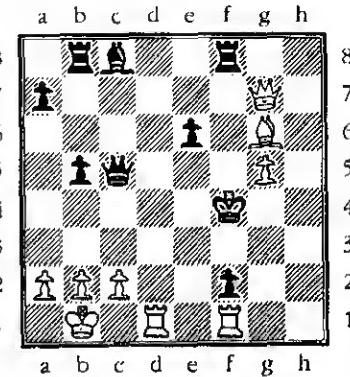
10 Skewer Puzzles

1
J.Sugden - N.McDonald
Hastings Challengers 2001/2002



White to play.

2
V.Anand - T.Radjabov
FIDE Grand Prix, Dubai 2002



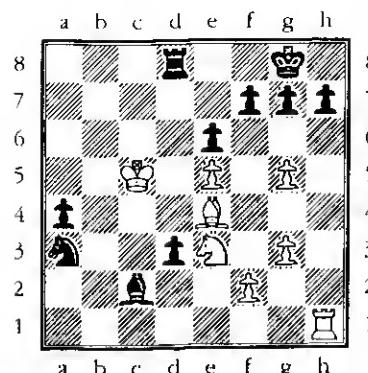
White to play.

Seeing that after 38 c7 Black can stop the passed pawn with 38... $\mathbb{E}f8$, White played 38 $\mathbb{E}c4$ pinning the rook. How should the game now finish?

Black's king has been driven out into the open and is surely doomed, but what is the simplest way to finish?

3

N.McDonald - B.Jacobs
GLC Masters, London 1986

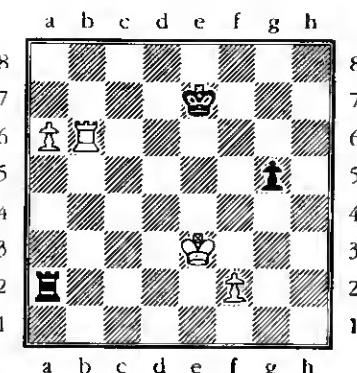


Black to play

With two extra passed pawns Black is easily winning. Here he played 42...d2, calculating that (a) 43 $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ 44 $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ d1=■ wins, or (b) 43 $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ and if White captures the knight then $\mathbb{R}c8+$ regains the piece with a skewer after which the rook and pawn endgame is easily won for Black. What was the flaw in this calculation?

4

N.McDonald - G.Izsak
Elekes tournament, Budapest 1995

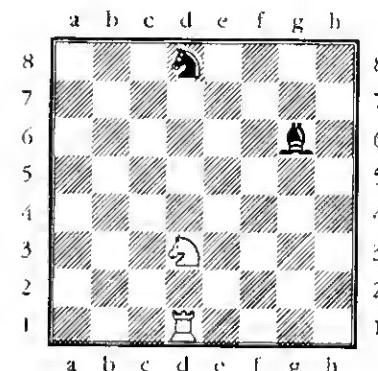


White to play

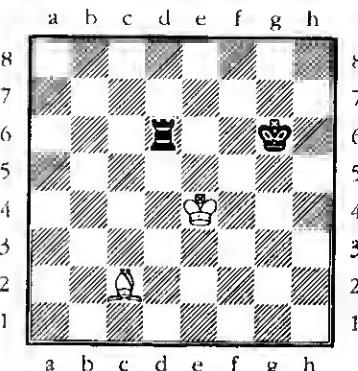
White gave up the f pawn with 52 $\mathbb{Q}c4!$ $\mathbb{R}xf2$ Why?

11 Discovered Attack

I've always wondered why this isn't called *uncovered attack*? Whatever its name it can be a fearsome tactical weapon as the following examples show.



White plays 1 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ or 1 $\mathbb{Q}e5$. The knight attacks the bishop and at the same time an attack by the rook is uncovered—or *discovered*—on the knight on d8. The black pieces can't defend each other so next move White will capture one of them.

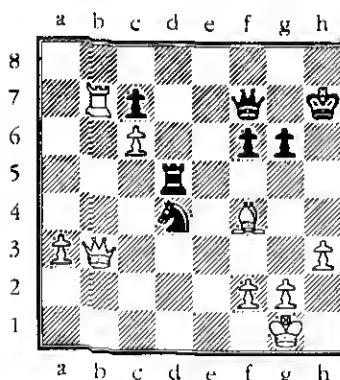


White plays 1 $\mathbb{Q}e5+$ uncovering an attack on the black king by the bishop and also attacking the black rook with his king. Black can't deal with both threats and so is forced to give up the rook with either 1... $\mathbb{R}d3$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xd3+$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ (or anywhere else) 2 $\mathbb{Q}xd6$. Because this example involves a discovered attack on the black king it is also referred to as a *discovered check*. The most famous example of discovered check was recorded as far back as 1620 by Greco. It goes 1 e4 e5 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4?!$ 4 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}f6??$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}c6+$: the black king is in check

from the queen and therefore he loses his own queen to the knight.

You will have noticed in these examples that the strength of a discovered attack comes from the fact that there are two threats: one from the piece that is lying hidden in ambush and a secondary one from the piece that moves out of the way to reveal the ambush. Therefore it is closely related to the theme of double attack. If the defender cannot deal with both threats he is likely to lose material.

A.Morozevich - J.Polgar
Frankfurt-West Masters 1999



White to play

In this position White has every chance to win, but he fell for a horrible swindle.

43 $\mathbb{W}c4??$

Not 43 $\mathbb{R}xc7$ $\mathbb{W}xc7$, but 43 $\mathbb{W}b6!$ wins nicely, for example 43... $\mathbb{Q}e2+$ 44 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Cxb6}$ (or 44... $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 45 $\mathbb{R}xc7$) 45 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 46 $c7$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$

47 $c8=\mathbb{W}$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 48 $\mathbb{W}c7+$ and White picks up the knight to end all resistance.

43... $\mathbb{Q}f3+!$

This clears the way with gain of time for the discovered attack.

44 $\mathbb{gxf3}$

If 44 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{R}d1+$ is a mighty check(!) all the same.

44... $\mathbb{R}d1+$

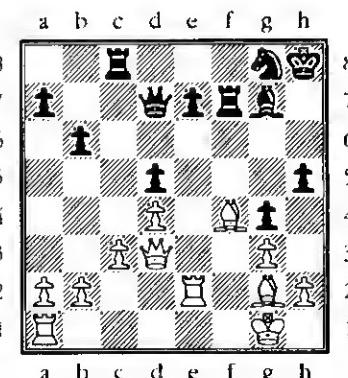
Uncovering an attack on White's queen.

45 $\mathbb{W}f1$ $\mathbb{R}xf1+$ 46 $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ $\mathbb{W}c4+$

Not only has White lost the queen, but to cap it all he now drops the bishop to a double attack.

47 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{W}xf4$ 48 $a4$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 0-1

S.Pedersen - N.McDonald
London 1997



Black to play

Here White has a very pleasant position with the two bishops and potential pressure along the e file

Therefore I tried to entice him into a blunder with

28... $\mathbb{E}c6!?$ 29 $\mathbb{W}b5?$

A natural move that attacks d5, but it falls straight into the trap.

29... $\mathbb{Q}xd4+!$

Black unexpectedly wins a key pawn for if 30 $\mathbb{cxd4}$ the discovered attack 30... $\mathbb{E}c1+!$ 31 $\mathbb{E}xc1$ $\mathbb{W}xb5$ wins White's queen. There followed

30 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $e6$ 31 $\mathbb{E}ae1$

Still 31 $\mathbb{cxd4}$ $\mathbb{E}c1+$ wins.

31... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 32 $h3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 33 $\mathbb{W}d3$ $\mathbb{gxh3}$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 35 $\mathbb{W}g6$ $e5!$

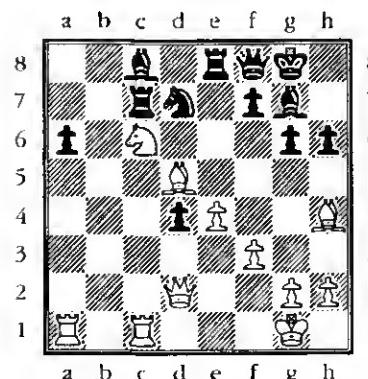
Another discovered attack

36 $\mathbb{E}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 37 $\mathbb{W}xh5$ $\mathbb{E}xf4!$

...and finally a fork. If 38 $\mathbb{gxf4}$ $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ wins White's queen.

38 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{E}xc4$ 39 $\mathbb{E}1xe4$ $dxe4$ 40 $\mathbb{E}xe4$ $\mathbb{E}c8$ and Black won.

G.Kasparov - K.Georgiev
Sarajevo 2000



White to play

Black has an extra pawn, but his pieces are under great pressure. In particular his rook is very precariously placed on c7. The obvious way to uncover an attack on it is with 27 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$. Then 27... $\mathbb{E}xe7$ 28 $\mathbb{E}xc7$ $g5$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ and 28 $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ $\mathbb{E}xc1+$ 29 $\mathbb{E}xc1$ $\mathbb{W}xe7$ 30 $\mathbb{E}xc8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ are both somewhat better for White, but not crushing.

Kasparov found a much stronger move:

27 $\mathbb{Q}e7!!$

With this move order White gets to capture both black rooks after 27... $\mathbb{E}xe7$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}xe7+$ $\mathbb{W}xe7$ 29 $\mathbb{E}xc7$, leaving him two exchanges up. In contrast, in the 27 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ $\mathbb{E}xe7$ line above, White can capture either rook, but neither is with check, giving Black time to save the remaining rook, either with 28... $g5$ or 28... $\mathbb{E}c1+$.

27... $\mathbb{E}xc6$

Giving up the queen is the only way to play on.

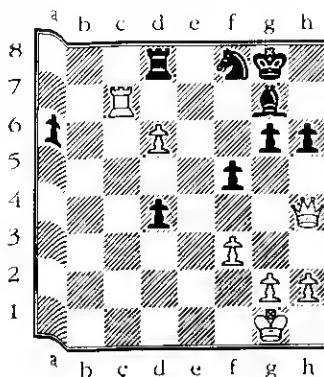
28 $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ $\mathbb{E}xc1+$ 29 $\mathbb{E}xc1$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 30 $\mathbb{W}f4$

Kasparov homes in on the weak f7 square.

30... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 31 $\mathbb{E}c7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$

Or 31... $f5$ 32 $\mathbb{exf5!}$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ (32... $\mathbb{gxf5}$ 33 $\mathbb{W}g3$) 33 $f6$ and the threats of 34 $\mathbb{E}xg7+$ and 34 $f7+$ can't both be stopped.

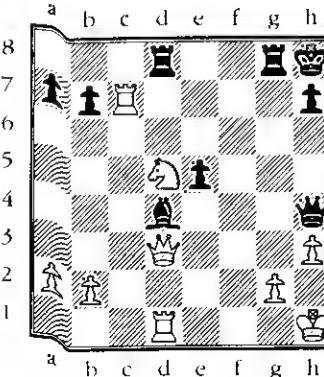
32 $\mathbb{exd5}$ $f5$ 33 $d6$ $\mathbb{E}d8$ 34 $\mathbb{W}h4!$
1-0



The double attacks carry the day!

After 34... $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ White has either 35 $\mathbb{W}e7$ $\mathbb{R}d7$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 37 $\mathbb{W}xd7$ or 35 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 36 $\mathbb{W}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 37 $\mathbb{W}xd6$. Meanwhile if 34... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 35 $\mathbb{W}h5$ and the threat of 36 $\mathbb{W}f7$ can only be met by 36... $\mathbb{R}d7$ losing after 37 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 38 $\mathbb{W}e8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 39 $d7$ or 36... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ when 37 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 38 $\mathbb{W}e8+$ attacks both king and rook.

O.De la Riva Aguado - A.Morozevich
Pamplona 1999



White to play

In the diagram above White played 32 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ which on the face of it looks very strong. Besides threatening 33 $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ it attacks h7 a third time. If 32... $\mathbb{W}xf6$ 33 $\mathbb{W}xh7$ or 33 $\mathbb{W}xh7$ is mate—an extreme example of a successful deflection. On the other hand there is nothing compelling Black to take the knight. Black could defend with 32... $\mathbb{Q}g7$, but Morozevich found something much stronger.

32... $\mathbb{Q}e4!$

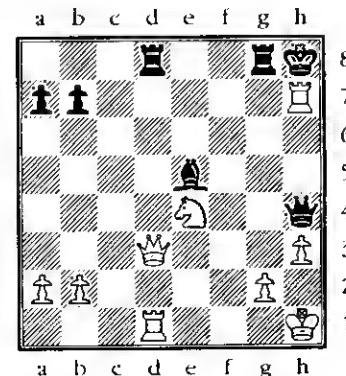
Blocking the white queen's attack on h7 and uncovering an attack by the black bishop on the knight. The game ended abruptly with:

33 $\mathbb{W}xe4?$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 34 $\mathbb{W}xd6$?

If 34 $\mathbb{W}xh4?$ $\mathbb{Q}xd1+$ is our familiar zwischenzug, winning a rook after 35 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}xh4$, but White wouldn't last long even after the sensible 34 $\mathbb{Q}c2$.

34... $\mathbb{W}xe4$ 0-1

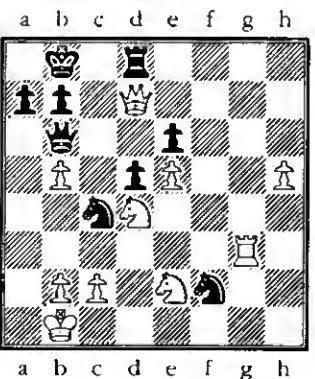
Going back to the diagram, after 32 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ $\mathbb{Q}e4!$, much tougher was 33 $\mathbb{Q}xe4!?$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ —the point, attacking the rook on c7 and uncovering an attack on White's queen—34 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$ with two variations:



(a) 34... $\mathbb{W}xh7$ 35 $\mathbb{W}xd8!$ now Black even loses after 35... $\mathbb{Q}xd8?$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}xd8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}d7+$ when the skewer wins back the queen and leaves White two pawns up. Unfortunately for him after simply 35... $\mathbb{W}xe4$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ —he has to guard against 36... $\mathbb{Q}f4$ —he is a piece down for two pawns with little hope.

(b) 34... $\mathbb{W}xh7$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}g5+$ (after 35 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8!$ the black king is completely safe) 35... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ $\mathbb{Q}f4!$ and as White is soon mated after 38 $g3?$ $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ he has to give up the knight with 38 $\mathbb{Q}f7+$ $\mathbb{W}xf7$ 39 $\mathbb{Q}d2$, with a similar situation to the end of variation (a) above.

A.Fedorov - U.Adianto
Olympiad, Istanbul 2000



White to play

Here Fedorov played 31 $\mathbb{Q}xe6!$ which is very powerful for if 31... $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}g8+$ $\mathbb{R}d8$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}xd8+$ $\mathbb{W}xd8$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ leaves Black in big trouble in the endgame—the h pawn is on its way to h8. So Black tried

31... $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 32 $\mathbb{W}xd5?$

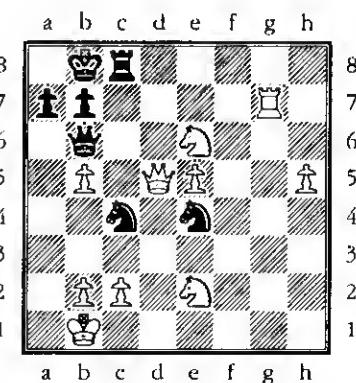
Instead 32 $h6!$ leads to a beautiful win—remember that passed pawns should be pushed! Now 32... $\mathbb{Q}d2+$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ is nothing for Black, so he should try 32... $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 33 $h7!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ 34 $\mathbb{W}xc8!+\mathbb{Q}xc8$ 35 $h8=\mathbb{W}+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 36 $\mathbb{W}g7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ (if 36... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 37 $\mathbb{W}f8+$ leads to mate: 37... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 38 $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 39 $\mathbb{W}e8+$ $\mathbb{W}d8$ 40 $\mathbb{W}xd8$ mate) 37 $\mathbb{Q}d4+!!$, luring the black queen to d4, 37... $\mathbb{W}xd4$ 38 $\mathbb{W}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 39 $e6+$ and Black loses his queen to the discovered attack.

32... $\mathbb{Q}e4!$

An excellent counterattacking move. It attacks the rook and if 33 $\mathbb{W}xe4??$ $\mathbb{Q}d2+$,

33 $\mathbb{Q}g7??$

Instead 33 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}ed2+!$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ (if 34 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ $\mathbb{W}a5!$ threatens mate on a1) 34... $\mathbb{Q}xd2+$ 35 $\mathbb{W}xd2$ $\mathbb{W}xe6$ and the endgame should be a draw.



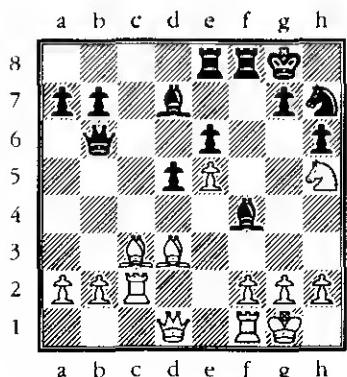
33... $\mathbb{Q}ed2+!$

The right knight. After 33... $\mathbb{Q}cd2+$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ White can answer 34... $\mathbb{Q}b3+$ with 35 $\mathbb{W}xb3$.

34 ♜c1 ♜b3+!

White resigned here since if 35 cx3 ♜e3+ wins the queen, as does 35 ♜d1 ♜e3+. Meanwhile he is mated after 35 ♜b1 ♜cd2+ 36 ♜a2 ♜a5.

A.Ledger - N.Frost
Jersey Open, St Helier 2002



Black to play

Black played 20... ♜b5, a well justified positional move as it aims to exchange off the light-squared bishops. Unfortunately it loses by force!

21 ♜d4!

Gaining time to open the c file by attacking Black's queen.

21... ♜a6

If 21... ♜xd4 we have the familiar trick 22 ♜xh7+ ♜xh7 23 ♜xd4 winning the queen.

22 ♜xb5 ♜xb5 23 ♜c7 ♜c8

Normally this would be described as a blunder, but Black had no way to defend against the threat of 24 ♜xg7+, wreaking havoc on his second rank as 23... ♜f7 24 ♜xf7 ♜xf7 25 ♜xf4 also drops the bishop. If 23...g5 simply 24 g3 traps the bishop, or 23...g6 24 ♜c2, aiming at g6, 24... ♜f5 25 ♜xf4 when 25... ♜xf4 26 ♜xg6+ is slaughter.

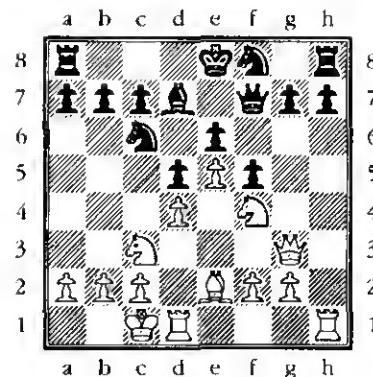
24 ♜xc8

A simple example of deflection or overworking a piece.

24... ♜xc8 25 ♜xf4 1-0

As a postscript to this game, imagine if White hadn't been tactically alert, or had never seen the idea of the discovered attack in this form. Then from the diagram he might well have answered 20... ♜b5 with 21 ♜xb5? ♜xb5. Now 22 ♜g4 looks strong as there is a double attack against the bishop and g7. Losing are 22...g5 23 g3, trapping the bishop, or 22... ♜g5 23 h4, but Black has a clever defence with 22... ♜f7!. Now 23 ♜f6+ ♜xf6 24 exf6 ♜xh2+!—deflecting the white king from the defence of the rook on f1—25 ♜xh2 ♜xf1 26 fxg7 ♜xf2 is unclear at best for White, while after 23 ♜xf4 ♜a4! Black uses the double attack on c2 and f4 to regain his piece with equal chances.

A.Ivanov - C.Crouch
Dutch Open 1992



White to play

White began a combination to exploit two ideas: a pin on the black queen and a discovered attack on the rook on h8 after the forceful opening of the h file.

14 ♜h5! g6

If 14... ♜g6 15 ♜xg6 wins at once.

15 ♜xg6 ♜xg6 16 ♜xg6!

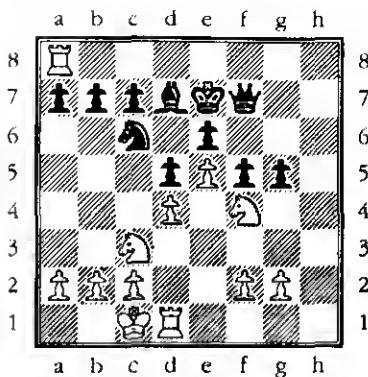
The only way as the pin changes hands after 16 ♜xg6?? ♜g8.

16...hxg6?

A bad mistake. Black emerges a pawn down after 16... ♜xg6 17 ♜xg6 ♜g8 18 ♜xh7 0-0-0 19 ♜f4, but the best way to resist was 16... ♜e7 and if 17 ♜f6 ♜f8.

17 ♜xh8+ ♜e7 18 ♜xa8 g5

If 19... ♜h7 20 ♜h8!



19 ♜h8?!

It turns out that White doesn't have to retreat his knight as Black has no time to evacuate his king and queen from the coming pin. The simple 19 ♜fe2?! also looks sufficient to win, for if 19... ♜h7 20 ♜g3 followed by 21 ♜h1 is decisive or 19... ♜e8 20 ♜h1 ♜g7 21 ♜b5! ♜f8 22 ♜xc7! ♜xc7 23 ♜h8+ ♜g7 24 ♜xe8 and wins.

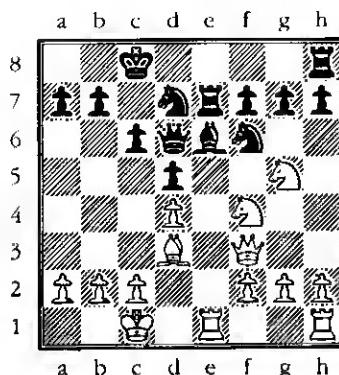
19...gxh4 20 ♜dh1 ♜xd4 21 ♜h1h7 f3 22 gxh3 ♜xf3 23 ♜xf7+ ♜xf7 24 ♜b8 ♜c6 25 ♜c8 ♜xe5 26 ♜xc7+ ♜f6 27 f4 ♜g6 28 ♜e2 and the exchange up for a pawn White won the ending.

Quiet moves

In his book *Think like a Grandmaster* Kotov talks about 'creeping moves' — moves which are unobtrusive and quiet and at first glance seem to make no difference to the position, but in fact they have

a devastating power. Here is such an example.

K.Mueller - I.Farago
Hamburg 2000



White to play

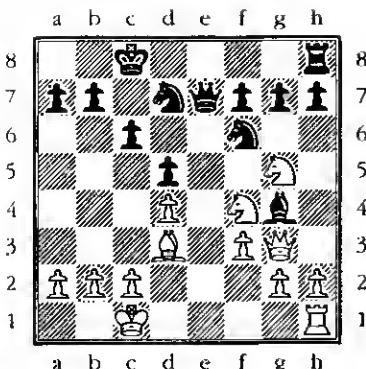
White played the little move 15 $\mathbb{W}g3!$ after which Black's position suddenly became hopeless. The threat is 16 $\mathbb{Q}g6!!$ uncovering an attack on Black's queen and also attacking the rook on e7. Then 16... $\mathbb{W}xg3$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}xe7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}xc6+!$ $bxc6$ 19 $hxg3$ leaves White the exchange and a pawn up.

15... $\mathbb{Q}g4$

If 15... $\mathbb{E}ae8$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}g6$ still wins the exchange, while on 15... $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}fxe6$ $\mathbb{W}xg3$ 17 $hxg3$ White is a pawn up after either 17... $fxe6$ 18 $\mathbb{E}xe6$ or 17... $\mathbb{E}he8$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ $\mathbb{W}xf7$.

16 $\mathbb{E}xe7$

Of course if now 16 $\mathbb{Q}g6?$ $\mathbb{E}el+$. 16... $\mathbb{W}xe7$ 17 f3!



Attacking the bishop and at the same time clearing the way for 18 $\mathbb{E}el$.

17...h6

The bishop has no safe retreat as 17... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 18 $\mathbb{E}el$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}f5$ wins a pawn while the enormous power of 15 $\mathbb{W}g3$ reveals itself after 17... $\mathbb{Q}h5$: 18 $\mathbb{E}el$ $\mathbb{W}f8$ (if 18... $\mathbb{W}d6$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}xh5$ wins a piece) 19 $\mathbb{Q}fe6!$ $fxe6$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ and Black can't both save his queen and prevent $\mathbb{W}c7$ mate.

18 $\mathbb{E}el$ $\mathbb{W}f8$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}xf7!$

Desperado: the knight gives itself up for an important pawn before White captures the bishop.

19... $\mathbb{W}xf7$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}g6!$

Another useful zwischenzug which forces the black queen to a square where she blocks in her rook. If immediately 20 $fxg4$ $\mathbb{E}e8$ battles on.

20... $\mathbb{W}f8$ 21 $fxg4$ $\mathbb{W}d6$

There was no other way to prevent 22 $\mathbb{Q}e6$.

22 $\mathbb{Q}e6$ $\mathbb{W}f8$

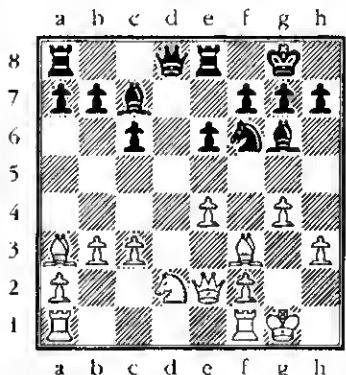
Losing quickly but if 22... $\mathbb{W}c7$ 23 $\mathbb{E}e7$ and Black is in a decisive bind.

23 $\mathbb{Q}f5$ $\mathbb{W}f7$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}xf6!$ 1-0

If 24... $\mathbb{W}xf6$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}e6$ or 24... $gxsf6$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}e6$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}g5+$ and wins the black queen.

The next example is a warning that even in the most harmless-looking positions you have to be alert for tactics.

D.Norwood - S.Collins
4NCL, Birmingham 2002



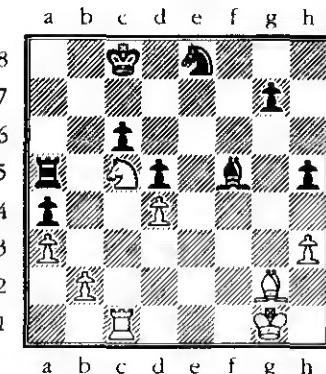
White to play

There doesn't seem to be much going on in this quiet position. Therefore White played the strategically good 17 $\mathbb{E}ad1$ counting on having a good position because of his control of the d file. However,

he was hit by a 'bolt of lightning.' 17... $\mathbb{Q}d5!!$. This threatens both 18... $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ and 18... $\mathbb{Q}f4$ followed by 19... $\mathbb{Q}xh3+$. If 18 $exd5$ $exd5$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{W}h4!!$ followed by 20... $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ is overwhelming. GM David Norwood sank into deep thought and then submitted to huge material losses in order to keep the initiative with 18 $\mathbb{Q}c4!!$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 19 $\mathbb{W}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd1$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}xd1$. Black is of course winning, but White managed to build up a big attack after 20... $\mathbb{W}h4$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}ed8$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 23 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $e5$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}b2$ $\mathbb{W}e7$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}a3$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{W}xc5$ 28 $h4$ $f6$ 29 $h5$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd1$ 31 $\mathbb{W}xd1$ $\mathbb{W}d4$ 32 $\mathbb{W}c1$ a5? (here 32... $h6!$ to rule out White's kingside pawn advances would surely be a straightforward win) 33 $g5!$ $fxg5$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}f5$ $\mathbb{W}d8$ 35 $h6!$ $g6$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{W}d7$ 38 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ a4 39 $\mathbb{W}c5$ $axb3$ 40 $axb3$ $\mathbb{E}e8$ 41 f3 $\mathbb{W}f7$ 42 $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 43 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ with an unclear position: Black is the exchange and two pawns up but there are huge dark square holes in his kingside which White's knight, queen and monster pawn on h6 are all well placed to exploit. Meanwhile White has achieved a blockade on the light squares. The game eventually finished as a draw. Going back to the diagram position, 17 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ keeps a slight edge for White as the trick 17... $\mathbb{Q}d5?$ fails to 18 $exd5$ $exd5$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}e3$.

As we saw at the start of the chapter a particularly powerful form of discovered attack is discovered check.

L.Aronian - J.Plaskett
Hastings 2000/2001



White to play

Here White played 33 $\mathbb{Q}xd5!$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$

If 33... $cx d5$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}b3+$ picks up the rook, while 33... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ (or 34... $\mathbb{E}xd5$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}b6+$ with a fork) 35 $\mathbb{Q}xc6+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 36 $\mathbb{E}c4$ and 37 $\mathbb{E}xa4$ with an easy win.

34 $\mathbb{Q}xc6!$

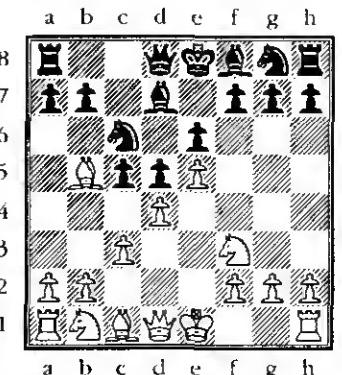
White gets maximum benefit from the potential discovered attack. If now 34... $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}b3+$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}xa5$ $\mathbb{Q}xa5$ 37 $\mathbb{E}c5+$ with a double attack on the king and bishop.

34... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}xa4$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 36 $\mathbb{E}c3$ and, with two extra pawns, White soon won.

12 Discovered Attack Puzzles

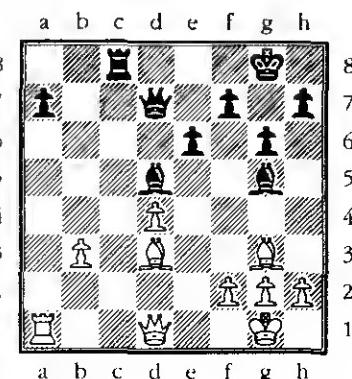
1

You decide to play the French as Black, but after 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 c5 4 c3 $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ your opponent plays in the style of the Ruy Lopez with 6 $\mathbb{Q}b5$. What should you do?



2

L.Williams - N.McDonald
Lloyds Bank Open 1994

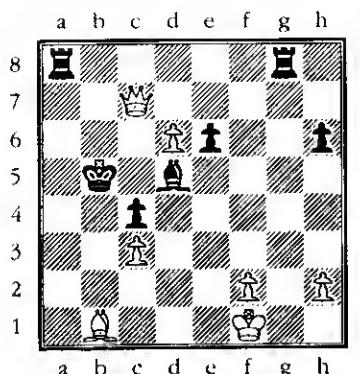


White to play

Work out how Black should respond to 25 f4.

3

J.Shaw - N.McDonald
Cafe Baroque tournament,
London, 1995

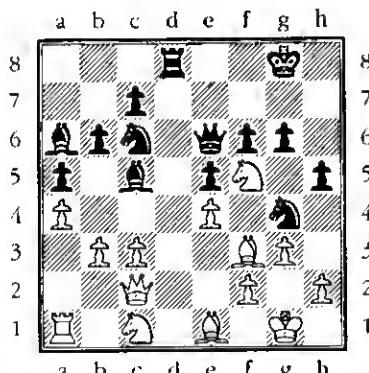
*White to play*

Black threatens 33... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ and 34... $\mathbb{Q}xb1$ destroying the defender of b2, or the combinational 33... $\mathbb{Q}xb2+!$ 34 $\mathbb{R}xb2$ $\mathbb{W}c1+$ 35 $\mathbb{R}b1$ $\mathbb{W}c3+$ 36 $\mathbb{R}b2$ $bxa3$ winning, so White met both threats by 33 $\mathbb{W}a5$. If Black now plays the 33... $\mathbb{Q}xb2+?$ combination he won't be able to play 36... $bxa3$ at the end of it because of 37 $\mathbb{W}xc3+$.

However, after Black's reply White resigned straight away. What was it?

5

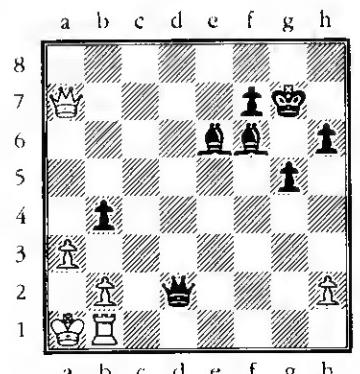
J.Aagaard - N.McDonald
Drury Lane tournament 1997

*White to play*

White grabbed a pawn with 41 $\mathbb{W}d7+$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 42 $\mathbb{W}xe6$ Was this a good idea?

4

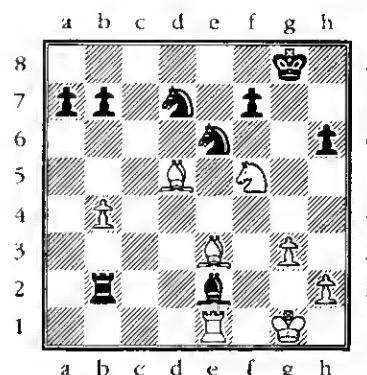
S.Karjakin - V.Topalov
FIDE Grand Prix, Dubai 2002

*White to move*

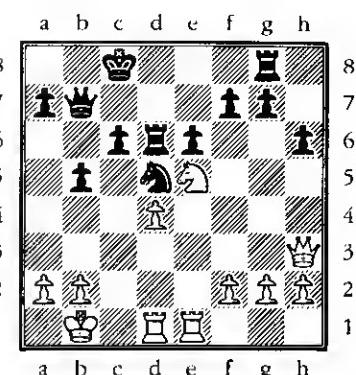
Rather than retreat his knight, White played 24 $h3$ and there followed 24... $gxf5$ 25 $exf5$. A zwischenzug: White's idea is that after the black queen moves to safety he can regain his knight with 26 $hxg4$ and stay a pawn up. What was wrong with this idea?

6

G.Kasparov - R.Kasimdzhanov
Wijk aan Zee 1999

*White to play***7**

N.McDonald - A.Bang
European Cup, Reykjavik 1999

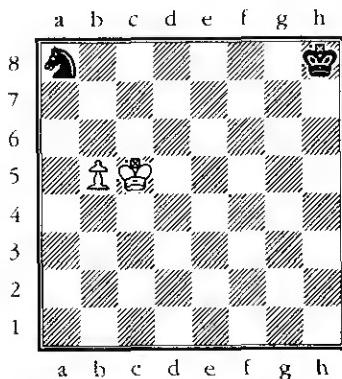
*White to play*

Most club players would be thinking which of Black's pawns to capture—the one on a7, b7 or h6. Probably they would settle for 34 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+$. However, Kasparov came up with a clever way to use a discovered attack. Can you find it? (a clue: the black rook is awkwardly placed as it has to defend the bishop on e2!).

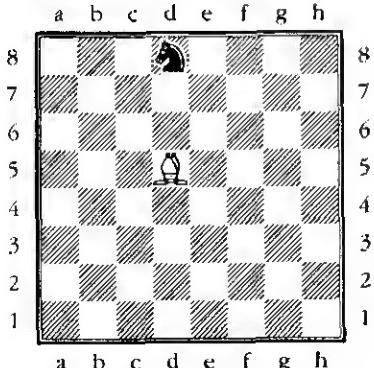
White is a pawn down. How should he play and what is your assessment of the position?

13 Trapping Pieces

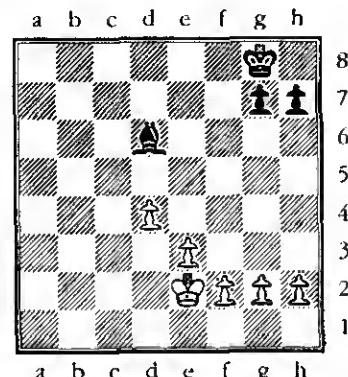
This is a very democratic tactical weapon as any piece can trap any other piece. The punishment for falling into a trap may vary from a long term in prison to a swift death sentence.



With 1 $\mathbb{Q}c6!$ White traps the knight and will capture it in two moves with $\mathbb{Q}b7$ and $\mathbb{Q}xa8$. Then he will queen his pawn. Black's king is too far away to save the knight or stop the pawn queening.

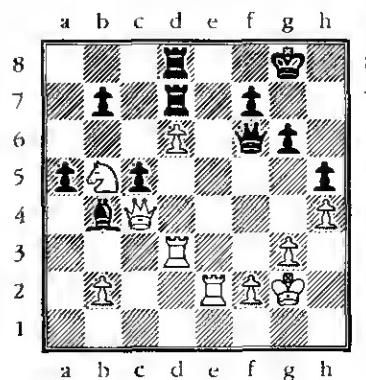


Here the bishop traps the knight on d8. On the other hand, it can't win it without the help of another piece.



One of the most well known of all traps. Black grabs a pawn with 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh2?$ but after 2 g3! the bishop is shut in. Now a race begins to free or capture the bishop: 2...h5 3 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ h4 4 $\mathbb{Q}g2!$ hxg3 5 fxg3 and the bishop perishes. The best Black can do is 5... $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ but 6 $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ gives White a winning endgame.

G.Buckley - J.Shaw
Hastings Challengers 2002



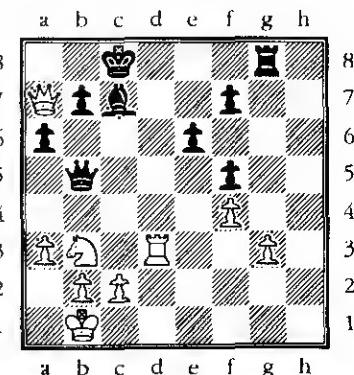
White to play

White has fantastic compensation for the pawn: the black bishop is entombed on b4 and he has a strong passed pawn and control of the open e file.

White now played 33 $\mathbb{Q}de3?$. A crafty move as Black, in time pressure and fearing 34 $\mathbb{Q}e8+$, automatically played 33... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ when after 34 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ the black queen suddenly found itself trapped. The game ended 34... $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}xd6!$. This leads to a quicker win than the simple 35 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$. 35... $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 36

$\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 1-0 Black is unable to guard against mate on both g7 and h7 unless he plays 37... $\mathbb{Q}xe7$, but then 38 $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ leaves him with only a bishop for the queen. Buckley had worked everything out to a finish, but you have to be very sure that you have calculated correctly if you turn down the chance to be a queen for a rook up; think how embarrassing it would be if you had got it wrong!

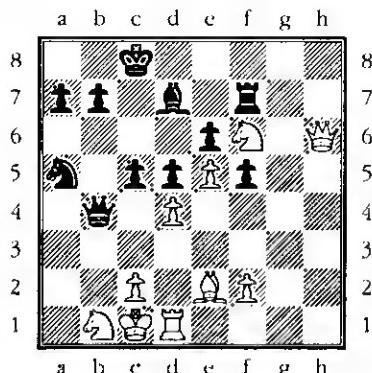
V.Kotronias - M.Godena
European Team Championship,
Leon 2001



White to play

White has built up a powerful attacking position and with 32 $\mathbb{Q}c3!$, threatening to skewer the king and rook with 33 $\mathbb{Q}a8+$, he could have set Black huge problems. Instead he played 32 $\mathbb{Q}c5?$ which on the face of it looks equally strong. In fact it falls for a devilish trap: 32... $\mathbb{Q}b8!$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}a8$ $\mathbb{Q}xc5!$ Kotronias had thought this impossible due to the pin that follows, but after 34 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3!$ 35 $bxc3$ it is true that White

The only move for if 26... $\mathbb{E}g2$ 27 $\mathbb{W}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 28 $\mathbb{W}d6+$ wins at once.



27 $\mathbb{Q}xd5!$

The key to exploiting the extra piece is to break up Black's pawn structure and regain the initiative.

White could trap the rook with 27 $\mathbb{A}h5?$ when if 27... $\mathbb{E}e7$ 28 $\mathbb{W}f8+$, but Black can turn the tables and win with 27... $\mathbb{Q}c4!$ and there is no good way to prevent mate on b2.

27... $\mathbb{exd}5$ 28 $\mathbb{e}6$ $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 29 $\mathbb{W}xe6+$ $\mathbb{R}d7$ 30 $\mathbb{W}xf5$

Threatening 31 $\mathbb{Q}g4$. Black could safely resign now. The remaining moves were:

30... $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 31 $\mathbb{W}e5+$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 32 $\mathbb{dx}c5$ $\mathbb{W}xc5$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{W}a3+$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}b1$ $\mathbb{W}b4+$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}a1$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{W}xc4$ 37 $\mathbb{W}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 38 $\mathbb{Q}e4+!$

Not even giving Black the pleasure of some checks.

38... $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 39 $\mathbb{W}xd7$ 1-0

M.Ulibin - C.Hanley Isle of Man 2001

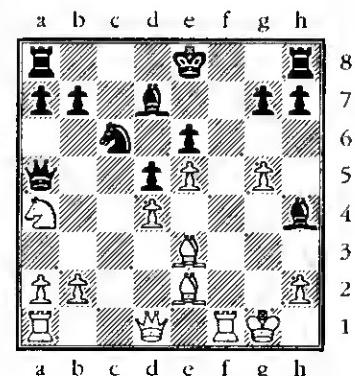
After the opening moves 1 $e4$ $e6$ 2 $d4$ $d5$ 3 $e5$ $e5$ 4 $c3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}ge7$ 7 $0-0$ $\mathbb{exd}4$ 8 $\mathbb{exd}4$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 9 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 10 $g4$ $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}xh4$ $\mathbb{Q}xh4$

White played 12 $f4$. Now Black could retreat his bishop back to $e7$, but instead he attacked the white centre with 12... $f6$.

There followed 13 $g5$ $\mathbb{W}b6$ (the bishop can't escape the trap for if 13... $fxg5$ 14 $fxg5$ $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}h5+$ $g6$ 16 $\mathbb{W}g4!$ $\mathbb{Q}xc1$ — or 16... $gxh5$ 17 $\mathbb{W}xh5+$ — 17 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$ $hxg6$ 18 $\mathbb{W}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 19 $\mathbb{W}f7$ mate.) 14 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{fxe}5$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}a4!$

Not 15 $fxe5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5!$ when Black uses the pin on $d4$ to win an important pawn and if necessary defend the bishop on $h4$ with $\mathbb{Q}g6$.

15... $\mathbb{W}a5$ 16 $\mathbb{fxe}5$



16... $\mathbb{Q}xd4?$

A better attempt to exploit the discovered attack on $a4$ is 16... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ when 17 $\mathbb{Q}c5!$ keeps up White's dangerous initiative: the bishop is still shut in on $h4$ and he has ideas of both 18 $\mathbb{dx}e5$ or $\mathbb{Q}xb7$. Instead a way for White to go completely wrong is 17 $\mathbb{dx}e5?!$ $\mathbb{W}xa4$ (not 17... $\mathbb{Q}xa4$ 18 $\mathbb{W}d4$ winning the bishop on $h4$) 18 $\mathbb{W}xa4$ $\mathbb{Q}xa4$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}f4??$ —winning a bishop?—19... $\mathbb{Q}xg5!$ No—the pin proves mightier than the double attack!—20 $\mathbb{W}xa4$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3+$ and Black is two pawns up.

17 $\mathbb{W}xd4$ $\mathbb{W}xa4$

Black still has the trick 18 $\mathbb{W}xa4$ $\mathbb{Q}xa4$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{Q}xg5!$ but after

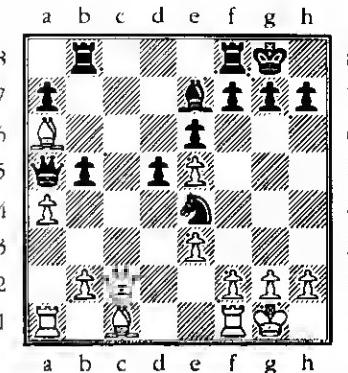
18 $b4!$

he had to resign as the defence of the bishop has been cut off.

bishop) 15... $\mathbb{Q}be8!$ when 16 $\mathbb{Q}c8$ $\mathbb{Q}b8!$ (not 16... $\mathbb{Q}xc8??$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}xe7+$) 17 $\mathbb{Q}xb8$ $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ and wins the knight.

15 $\mathbb{dx}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 16 $a4$ $\mathbb{W}a5!$

The pin on the a file prevents White from freeing his bishop.



17 $f3!$

The best try which prepares a pawn fork to break the pin on the a file.

17... $\mathbb{Q}c5$

Forced, for if 17... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 18 $h4$ wins the knight.

18 $b4!$ $\mathbb{W}xa6$ 19 $\mathbb{bx}e5$ $b4$

So Black hasn't won a piece, but the passed pawn proves strong enough to win.

20 $\mathbb{Q}b2$

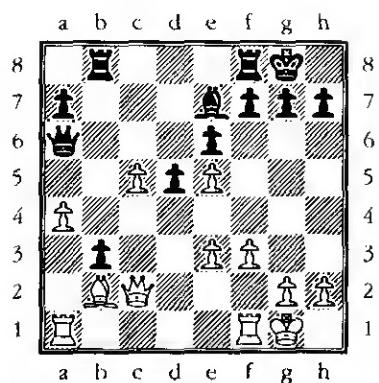
If White is given time for 21 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ and 22 $\mathbb{Q}fc1$, solidifying the $c5$ pawn, then he would be almost equal. Therefore Black has to act fast.

20... $b3!$

A.Summerscale - N.McDonald St Peter's De Beauvoir tournament, London 1995

1 $d4$ $d5$ 2 $c4$ $e6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4 $e3$ $e6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}bd7$ 6 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ 0-0 8 $0-0$ $b6$ 9 $\mathbb{exd}5$ $\mathbb{exd}5$

White was tempted to gain the bishop pair by 10 $\mathbb{Q}b5?!$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}c7$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}a6?$ (the last chance to change his mind with 12 $\mathbb{Q}b5$) 12... $\mathbb{Q}xa6$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}xa6$. However, 13... $b5$ cuts off the bishop's retreat. Then 14 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5?!$ Here 14... $\mathbb{W}b6$ was much simpler: 15 $\mathbb{Q}c6$ (or 15 $\mathbb{W}c6$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 16 $\mathbb{W}xb6$ $\mathbb{W}xb6$ 17 $\mathbb{dx}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ winning the



21 $\mathbb{W}c3$

The only other way to keep c5 defended was 21 $\mathbb{W}c1$ but then 21... $\mathbb{H}fc8$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{A}xc5!$ 23 $\mathbb{A}xc5$ b2 and the pawn fork wins at least the exchange. But with the white queen on c3 White can no longer defend the c pawn with $\mathbb{Q}d4$.

21... $\mathbb{H}fc8$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}a3$ $\mathbb{W}xa4$

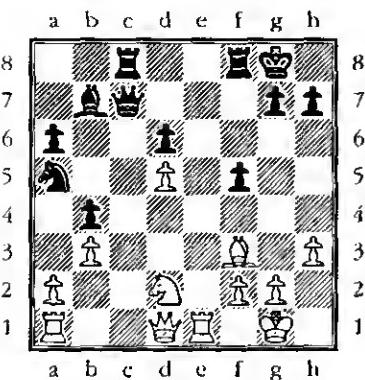
Now White's queenside begins to crumble.

23 $\mathbb{W}b2$ $\mathbb{W}b5$ 24 $\mathbb{H}fc1$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{H}xc5$ 26 $\mathbb{H}xa7$ $\mathbb{H}xc1+$ 27 $\mathbb{W}xc1$ b2 28 $\mathbb{W}b1$ $\mathbb{W}c5$ 0-1

Black is winning due to the double threat to the rook and 29... $\mathbb{W}c1+$ queening the pawn.

In the following game, Black's knight is perilously placed on a5 in the diagram. If White could just find a way to nudge it with b3-b4...

A.Morozevich - R.Ponomariov
FIDE World Championship,
Moscow 2001



White to play

23 a3! $\mathbb{W}b6$

If 23... $\mathbb{b}xa3$ 24 b4 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 25 $\mathbb{H}c1$ and the pin wins material after 25... $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ (or 25... $\mathbb{Q}b2$ 26 $\mathbb{H}xc7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd1$ 27 $\mathbb{H}xb7$ with a piece more) 26 $\mathbb{H}xc7$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3+$ 27 $\mathbb{W}xf3$ $\mathbb{H}xc7$ 28 $\mathbb{W}xa3$.

24 axb4 $\mathbb{W}xb4$ 25 $\mathbb{H}a4$ $\mathbb{W}c3$

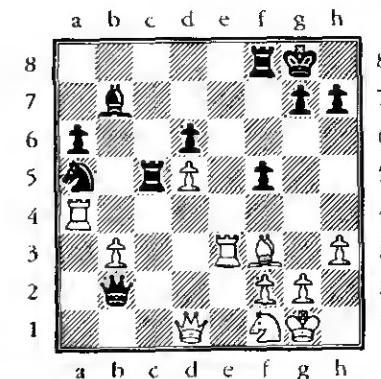
Also hopeless is 25... $\mathbb{W}b6$ 26 $\mathbb{W}a1$ (not 26 b4 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ and the knight springs free) 26... $\mathbb{Q}xb3$ (26... $\mathbb{H}c5$ 27 b4 — forking — 27... $\mathbb{H}c2$ 28 $\mathbb{b}xa5$) 27 $\mathbb{Q}xb3$ $\mathbb{W}xb3$ 28 $\mathbb{H}b1$ — a skewer! — 28... $\mathbb{W}c2$ 29 $\mathbb{H}xb7$.

26 $\mathbb{H}e3$ $\mathbb{W}b2$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}f1!$

Not 27 $\mathbb{H}xa5??$ $\mathbb{H}c1$.

27... $\mathbb{H}c5$

Or 27... $\mathbb{H}c1$ 28 $\mathbb{W}d3$ f4 29 $\mathbb{H}e7$ $\mathbb{H}c5$ 30 b4.



28 $\mathbb{W}e1$

Again the b3-b4 fork has to be considered carefully. Here it fails after 28 b4? $\mathbb{H}c1$ 29 $\mathbb{W}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$.

28... $\mathbb{H}c1$

Finally the piece drops off. The counterattack that follows is rather pointless against a player of Morozevich's class.

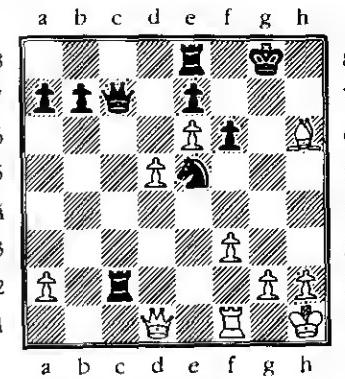
29 $\mathbb{W}xa5$ $\mathbb{W}b1$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ f4 31 $\mathbb{H}f3$!

Not even allowing the slightest glimmer of an attack after 31 $\mathbb{H}e7$ f3 32 $\mathbb{g}xf3$.

31...g5 32 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{W}b2$ 33 $\mathbb{H}c4$ 1-0

Twice in the notes above b3-b4 was a mistake which let the knight go free (note to moves 25 and 28); twice it was the key move in winning a piece (note to moves 23 and 27). That's why you have to calculate carefully!

M.Kobalija - V.Zakharstov
Chigorin Memorial 2001



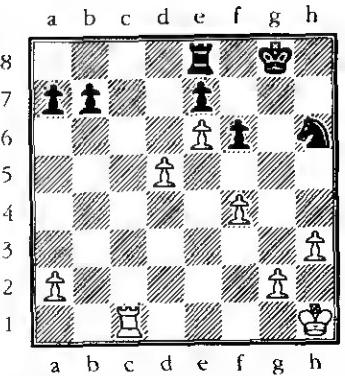
White to play

White is a rook down but 26 f4! looked very strong as if 26... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 27 $\mathbb{W}h5$ leads to a quick win, e.g. 27... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 29 $\mathbb{W}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 30 $\mathbb{W}f7$ mate). However, Black had prepared an apparently very strong counter-sacrifice.

26... $\mathbb{H}c1$! 27 $\mathbb{W}xc1$ $\mathbb{W}xc1$ 28 $\mathbb{H}xc1$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$!

This is the idea: the white bishop is trapped! However, White had calculated further.

29 h3 $\mathbb{Q}xh6$

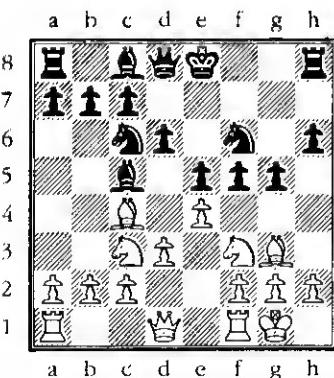


1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 f5

The Latvian Gambit.

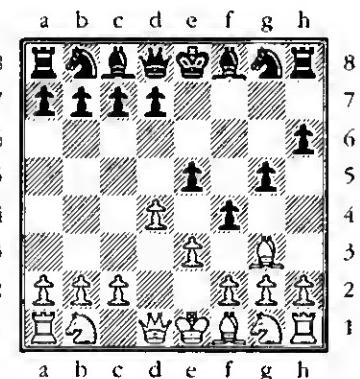
3 ♜c4 ♜c6 4 d3 ♜f6 5 0-0 ♜c5 6 ♜c3 d6 7 ♜g5 h6 8 ♜h4 g5 9 ♜g?

Instead of passively accepting his bishop's fate, White should have played 9 ♜xg5! hxg5 10 ♜xg5 with two pawns for the knight and an awkward pin on f6 which can be strengthened with 11 ♜d5. This sacrifice has occurred many times in similar positions: according to the specific situation it can be decisive or feeble, depending on how much trouble the pin causes Black. In this particular case it appears to give White good chances as there is no obvious way for Black to free himself.

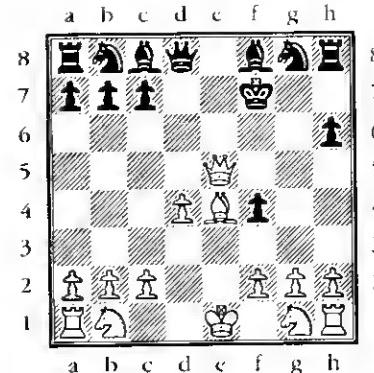


9...f4 and **White resigns** as the bishop perishes. This encirclement of the bishop by the black pawns is called the Noah's Ark Trap.

There is an opening variation of the Dutch that begins 1 d4 f5 2 ♜g5 h6 3 ♜h4. White isn't afraid of the Noah's Ark trap as after 3...g5 4 ♜g3 f4 he can play 5 e3!. Black has no time to take the bishop as 5...fxg3?? 6 ♜h5 is mate. If Black defends against the mate, say with 6... ♜f6, then 7 exf4 just leaves White a pawn up. However, Black has a move which both prevents the mate and strengthens f4. This is 5...e5! clearing the e7 square for the black king. Has White blundered material?



No, White can play 6 exf4 exf4 7 ♜xf4! gxf4 8 ♜h5+ ♜e7 9 ♜e5+ with a double attack on the black king and rook. But this isn't the end of the story. After 9... ♜f7 he has to be careful for if 10 ♜xh8?!! ♜e7+? 11 ♜e2 ♜f6 and the white queen is shut in on h8. Black needs just two moves to win it: 12... ♜c6 and then 13... ♜g7. Therefore a much better move for White is the zwischenzug 10 ♜c4+! when after 10...d5 11 ♜xd5+ ♜g6 12 ♜e4+! (not 12 ♜xh8? ♜xd5) 12... ♜f7

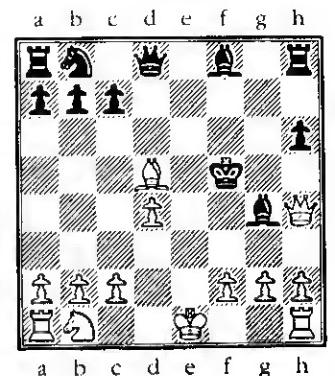


13 ♜xh8?!! ♜f6 the white queen is again surrounded on h8 but with the difference that White has gained the time to win another pawn and develop his king's bishop. Black now threatens 14... ♜b4+ with a discovered attack on White's queen. Therefore 14 ♜c3 seems the best move, when if 14... ♜xe4 White mustn't play 15 ♜xe4? ♜b4+—falling for the trap at the second opportunity!—but 15 ♜h7+! and 16 ♜xe4 Otherwise Black cannot keep the white queen boxed in, for example 14... ♜c6 15 0-0-0 ♜e7 (threat 16... ♜g7) 16 ♜d5! and the white queen is freed.

As a postscript to this, after 12... ♜f7—see the diagram above—White can ignore the rook on h8 and play to attack the black king. He has won a pretty gamelet as follows:

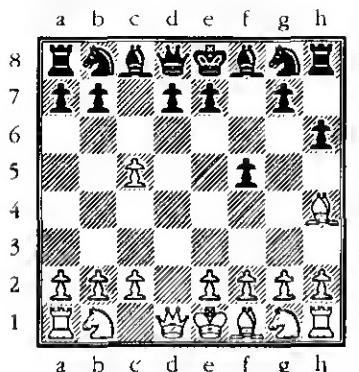
13 ♜d5+ ♜g6 14 ♜e2?!! ♜f6 (forced for Black is mated after 14... ♜g7 15 ♜xf4+ ♜h7 16 ♜e4+) 15 ♜xf4+ ♜g7? (correct is 15... ♜h7! when White has three pawns for the piece and an attack

after, say, 16 ♜e6 but the game is far from over) 16 ♜h5+ ♜g6 17 ♜g3+! ♜g4 (if 17... ♜xh5 18 ♜f7 is mate, while mate also follows after 17... ♜h7 18 ♜d3+) 18 ♜xf6 ♜xf6 19 ♜h4+ ♜f5



If now 20 ♜xd8? the discovered check wins back the queen. So White played 20 ♜c4+! and Black resigned. If now 20... ♜xe4 White has the zwischenzug 21 ♜c3+! to rule out a future ♜b4 with check by Black when 21... ♜f5 22 ♜xd8 wins the queen safely. This was the game Contini-Cazzaniga, Milan 1993.

Despite the disasters above Black has the last laugh in our discussion of this version of the Noah's Ark Trap. A recent game began 1 d4 f5 2 ♜g5 h6 3 ♜h4 c5!—a risky move but here it works perfectly. White was aware that Black couldn't successfully trap his bishop with 3...g5 because of the tactics discussed above and thinking that 3...c5 changed nothing to this scenario he played 4 dxc5?



However, 4... $\mathbb{Q}a5+!$ came as a rude shock. The black queen vacated the d8 square with gain of time by checking and after 5 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $g5$ White was facing the loss of his bishop for insufficient compensation as if 6 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ f4 the trap springs shut and 7 e3 fxg3 8 $\mathbb{Q}h5+$ is now only a check, not checkmate, because of 8... $\mathbb{Q}d8!$. White tried 6 e4 but after 6...gxh4 7 $\mathbb{Q}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 9 0-0-0 $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 10 bxc3 $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}a1+$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ it was entirely hopeless for him in Handke-Berg, Bermuda 2002.

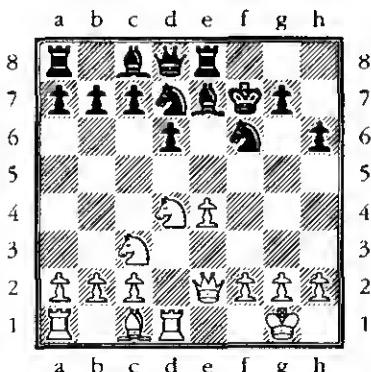
The knight has a unique x-ray ability to see through matter—the power of every other piece stops at a barrier, whether on a diagonal or file, but the horse just gallops straight through.

At the 2001 World Junior Championship, Sebastian Pozzo, the English representative in the Under 10 tournament, exploited this with the following spectacular combination.

1 e4 d6 2 d4 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}bd7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ e5 5 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ h6?! (5... $\mathbb{Q}e7$) 6 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ 0-0 8 $\mathbb{Q}d1$ exd4 9 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}e8?$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+!$

White thought for 40 minutes before making the combination.

10... $\mathbb{Q}xf7$



11 $\mathbb{Q}e6!!$

The point: the black queen, apparently safe within her own lines, is smothered unless the knight is captured, but this leads to a quick mate.

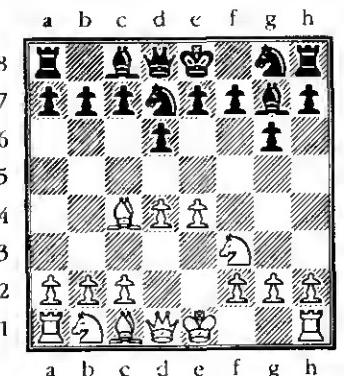
11... $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}e4+$ d5 13 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}g6$ mate!

The combinational motif has a famous antecedent: Fischer-Reshevsky, New York 1958, went 1 e4 c5 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 3 d4 exd4 4 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ g6 5 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 0-0 8 $\mathbb{Q}b3$ $\mathbb{Q}a5?$ 9 e5! $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}c6!$ dx6 (Black is mated after 11... $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}d5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 13 g4+ $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}g1+$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}d1+$ $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}g4) 12 \mathbb{Q}xd8$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 14 0-0 and with queen for two pieces White won easily. Fischer had the advantage that he had seen the idea in a magazine article by IM Bob Wade whereas Pozzo had to discover it for himself. In all, it wasn't a bad achievement for a nine year old!

14 Trapping Pieces Puzzles

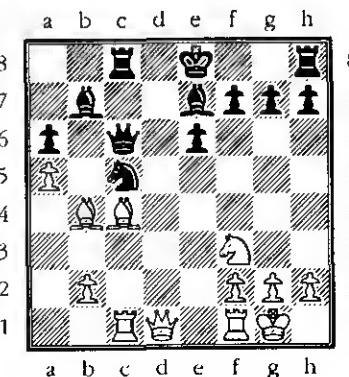
1
I.Ibragimov - V.Zhelnin
Russia Cup, Moscow 1998

A Russian rated 2490 developed his pieces with Black as follows: 1 d4 d6 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 3 e4 g6 4 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$



Was there anything wrong with this set up?

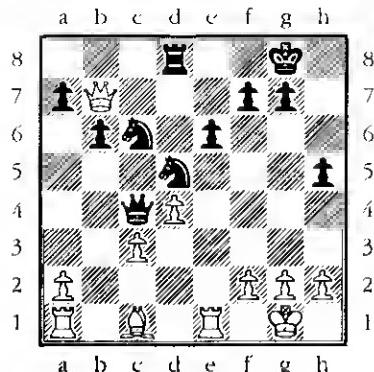
2
P.Harikrishna - I.Krush
Hastings 2001/2002



White to play

White played the calm retreat 20 $\mathbb{Q}e2!$ with an awkward pin on the knight on c5. The main threat is 21 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ 22 b4 winning a piece. Black didn't fancy an inferior endgame after 20... $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ exd5 (not 21... $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xa6!$ exploiting the pin) 22 $\mathbb{Q}fd1$, and so tried for an exchange of queens without weakening her pawn structure with 20... $\mathbb{Q}a4$. Was this a good idea?

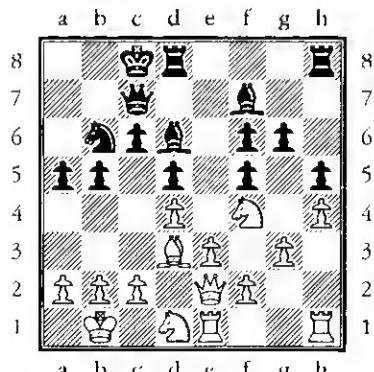
3
E.Vladimírov - G.Kasparov
 Europe-Asia rapidplay match,
 Batumi 2001



Black to play

How can Black trap the white queen?

4
A.Grobelny - B.Socko
 Polish Team Championship 2000



White to play

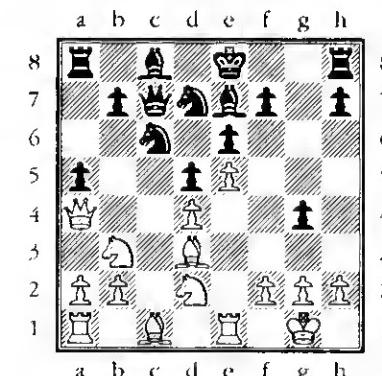
White sacrificed a piece for three pawns with 17 $\mathbb{Q}xb5?$ $cxb5$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ $\mathbb{Q}c4!$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$. Why did this lead him to disaster?

5
F.Kwiatkowski - T.Rendle
 Hastings Challengers 2000

After the opening moves

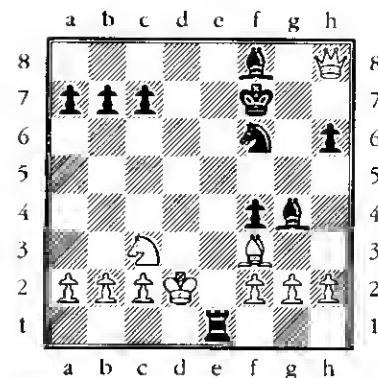
1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}gf3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 5 e5 $\mathbb{Q}fd7$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ c5 7 c3 $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 8 0-0 a5 9 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ cxd4 10 cxd4 $\mathbb{W}b6$ 11 $\mathbb{W}a4$ g5 12 $\mathbb{Q}b3$ g4 13 $\mathbb{Q}fd2$

Black played the quiet move
13... $\mathbb{W}c7$



What is the threat? Put three possible replies 14 $\mathbb{Q}f1$, 14 $\mathbb{Q}b1$ and 14 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ in descending order of badness.

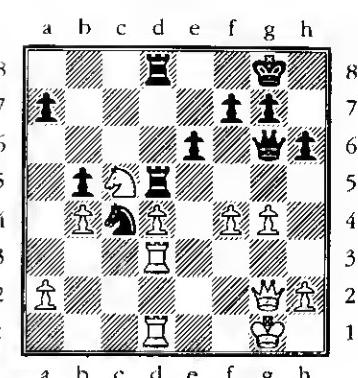
6
R.Redzepagic - I.Gazik
 Naleczow 1986



Black to play

White has just attacked Black's rook with 22 $\mathbb{Q}d2$. What is the strongest reply?

7
K.Mah - N.McDonald
 Hastings Masters 1995

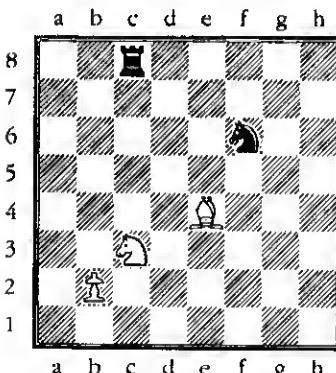


White to play

Positionally speaking, White stands worse in view of the weak d4 pawn. My opponent came up with a clever idea to try to force a draw: 35 f5! undermining the rook on d5. Then 35...exf5 36 $\mathbb{Q}b7$ $\mathbb{E}8d7$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}c5$ $\mathbb{E}7d6$ 38 $\mathbb{Q}b7$. Now, rather than carry on repeating, I tried 38... $\mathbb{Q}e5$ attacking White's rook. Was this a good idea?

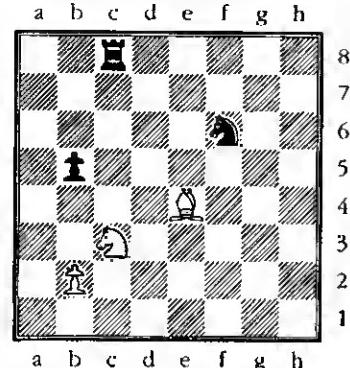
15 Removal of the Defender

It's easy to pick off the pieces of a beginner, but when you play a good opponent you will find that their pieces have an annoying habit of defending each other from capture. Here we look at various ways in which you can break up this cosy arrangement and win material. The most obvious is the physical destruction of the defender, usually called *destroying the defender*:



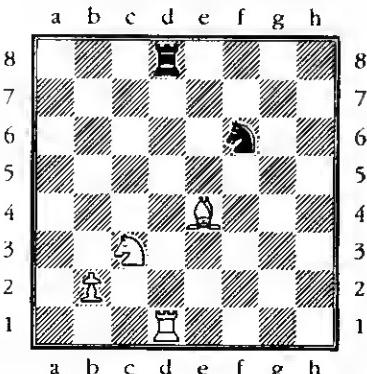
Here Black plays 1... $\mathbb{N}xc3!$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xc3 \mathbb{Q}xe4$. The rook sacrificed itself for the knight to remove the defender of the bishop, but overall Black has emerged with two pieces for the rook as he then got to capture the bishop for nothing.

Another method is to force the defending piece away. This is known as *deflection*.



Black plays 1...b4 attacking the knight. It has to move to safety but then the black knight will capture the undefended bishop, for example if 2 $\mathbb{Q}d5 \mathbb{Q}xe4$.

Finally the defending piece can be *overworked* or *overloaded*. This means that it has two (or more) defensive tasks, and if called on to do both at once it fails under the pressure.



The white knight defends both the rook and bishop. Black plays 1... $\mathbb{N}xd1$ and suddenly the knight can't perform both duties, for if 2 $\mathbb{Q}xd1 \mathbb{Q}xe4$ wins the bishop. You can't be in two places at once!

Here is a startling example of deflection in a game between international class players.

K.Kulaots - J.Geller
Aeroflot Open, Moscow 2002

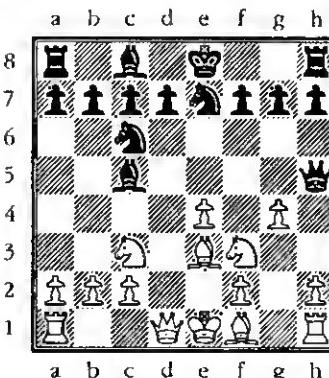
1 e4 e5 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3 \mathbb{Q}c6$ 3 d4 exd4 4 $\mathbb{Q}xd4 \mathbb{W}h4$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}c3 \mathbb{Q}c5$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}g7??$

Dealing with the threat of 7 $\mathbb{Q}f5$ but missing another more insidious trap. He had to exchange twice on d4.

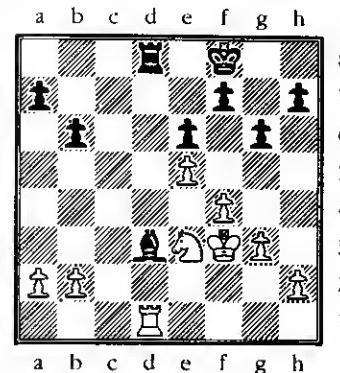
7 $\mathbb{Q}f3!$ $\mathbb{W}h5$

The only way to defend the bishop, but after

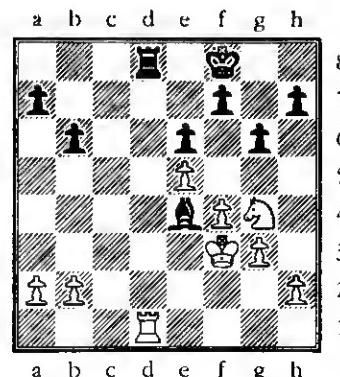
8 g4!



I.Lentz - Z.Stanojos
Hastings Challengers 2002



Here, the black bishop is in a pin and if White could play $\mathbb{Q}e3$ he would win it. Therefore he moved his knight out of the way: 28 $\mathbb{Q}g4?$ which as well as 28 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ also threatens 29 $\mathbb{Q}f2$. Unfortunately it leaves the rook on d1 undefended and Black exploited this with 28... $\mathbb{R}e4+!$



Black resigned. There are no safe squares left on the fifth rank and 8... $\mathbb{W}xg4$ 9 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ leaves him a piece down.

The bishop gives check and uncovers an attack on White's rook! If 29 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{R}xd1$ leaves Black the exchange up. It appears that White

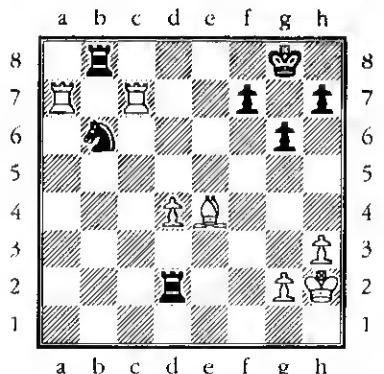
can save himself with 29 ♜e2 but then Black has two ways to win:

the deflection 29...♜f3+!? when 30 ♜xf3 ♜xd1 again leaves Black the exchange up with an easy win.

the fork after 29...♜xd1! 30 ♜xd1 ♜f3+ and Black loses a whole piece.

In the game neither of these happened. White realised his mistake as soon as Black played 28...♝e4+ and resigned.

G.Kasparov - A.Shirov
Linares 2000



White's rooks look threatening on the seventh rank, but after 31...♜xd4 attacking the bishop White has nothing better than to force a draw with 32 ♜xf7 ♜xe4 33 ♜g7+ ♜h8 (33...♝f8 34 ♜xh7 ♜g8 is the same) 34 ♜xh7+ ♜g8 35 ♜ag7+ ♜f8 36 ♜a7 (or 36 ♜xg6 ♜d5 37 ♜h8+ ♜f7 38 ♜xb8 ♜xg6 with a drawn

endgame) 36...♝g8 37 ♜ag7+ ♜f8 etc. with a draw by repetition.

Instead Shirov played 31...♞c8. His idea was gain time by attacking the rook on a7 to play ♜d6, guarding the f7 pawn. However, after

32 ♜ab7!

Black is losing a piece. The black rook is crowded out from defending the knight after 32...♜a8 33 ♜b4. This is stronger and simpler than 33 ♜xf7 ♜d6—forking all three white pieces!—though even here not surprisingly White's domination of the second rank allows him to reach a winning endgame with 34 ♜g7+ ♜f8 35 ♜xh7! ♜xb7 36 ♜h8+ ♜e7 37 ♜xa8 ♜d6 38 ♜xg6 ♜xd4.

32...♜xb7

The black rook is deflected from the defence of c8. Also inadequate for Black is 32...♜db2 33 ♜xb2 (or 33 ♜xc8+ immediately) 33...♜xb2 34 ♜xc8+.

33 ♜xc8+ ♜g7 34 ♜xb7 ♜xd4 35 g4

and Kasparov converted his piece advantage in another 17 moves.

In the 2000 European Under 14 Championship one of the competitors always aimed for a kingside fianchetto as White. Thus against the French he began with this sequence of moves:

1 e4 e6 2 d3 d5 3 ♜d2 ♜f6 4 ♜gf3

Then White is ready to play 5 g3 and 6 ♜g2. These moves can be played against virtually anything Black does—White doesn't need to

think. However, one of his opponents decided to get him out of his prearranged plan with

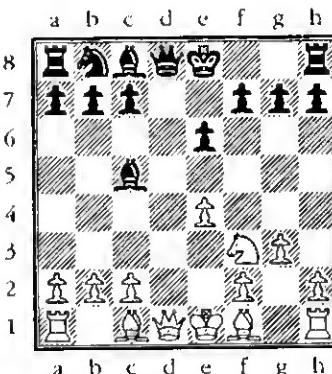
4...♞c5!?

This provocative move aims to force White into an unfamiliar set up after say 5 e5 ♜fd7 6 d4 ♜b6 7 c3—White has a space advantage but his cosy kingside fianchetto is no longer appropriate. Instead, White carried on thoughtlessly

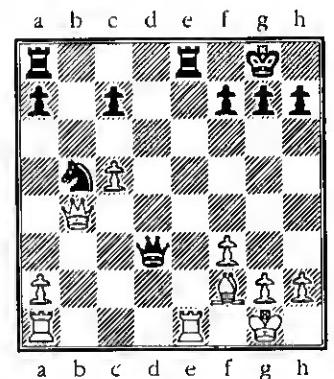
5 g3?? dxe4 6 ♜xe4

If 6 dxe4 ♜g4 and White can't defend f2.

6...♜xe4 7 dxe4



G.Kasparov - M.Adams
Sarajevo 1999



White to play

Black's knight is dangerously short of squares. The black queen has only to be nudged—or deflected—a little way aside...

27 ♜ed1!

Only thus! If 27 ♜ad1 Black has the defence 27...♜ex1+ deflecting the attack away from the queen after 28 ♜xel.

27...a5

and Black had an extra pawn which he finally managed to convert into a win.

If 27... $\mathbb{W}e2$ 28 $a4$ wins the knight, because the black queen has been driven from d3 and so she no longer defends the knight after $\mathbb{Q}c3$. Therefore Black has to force the white queen to a4 where she blocks the a2-a4 advance.

28 $\mathbb{W}a4!$

Nevertheless the white queen is delighted to be driven to a4 as now she controls the d1 square. This sets up the win with $\mathbb{R}d1$ which follows at move 31 below.

28... $\mathbb{W}e2$

Black could have tried 28... $\mathbb{Q}c3$, hoping to fight on after 29 $\mathbb{R}xd3?$ $\mathbb{Q}xa4$, but instead 29 $\mathbb{W}xe8+!$ $\mathbb{R}xe8$ 30 $\mathbb{R}xd3$ wins a rook.

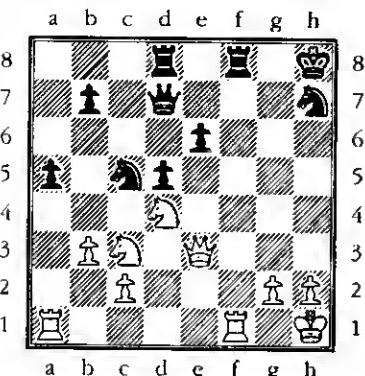
29 $\mathbb{R}e1 \mathbb{W}d3$

The position is now the same as in the diagram, but with the moves ...a7-a5 by Black and $\mathbb{W}a4$ by White inserted. As the white queen now controls d1, there is a simple win.

30 $\mathbb{W}xe8+ \mathbb{W}xe8 31 \mathbb{R}d1 1-0$

After 31... $\mathbb{W}e2$ 32 $\mathbb{R}e1 \mathbb{W}xe1+$ —forced—33 $\mathbb{Q}xe1$ $\mathbb{R}xe1+$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ Black could try one last trap with 34... $\mathbb{W}e2+$ when if 35 $\mathbb{Q}xe2??$ (instead 35 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ c6 36 $\mathbb{W}xa5$ wins easily) 35... $\mathbb{Q}c3+$ forks the king and queen. Of course any serious chance of Kasparov falling for this trap probably disappeared sometime around his fifth birthday!

N.McDonald - D.Anagnostopoulos
Stockholm Open 1994



White to play

The e6 pawn is well defended in the diagram, but using the power of deflection White set up a knight fork there: 27 $\mathbb{W}e5+!$ $\mathbb{W}g7$ If 27... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ White can develop a decisive attack with 28 $\mathbb{R}f3!$ $\mathbb{R}xf3$ (28... $\mathbb{W}g7?$ 29 $\mathbb{R}g3)$ 29 $gx f3!$ opening the g file when Black has no defence against 30 $\mathbb{R}gl+$. It is the unobvious recapture 29 $gx f3$ which is perhaps the hardest part of the combination to calculate.

28 $\mathbb{W}xg7+ \mathbb{Q}xg7 29 \mathbb{Q}a4!$

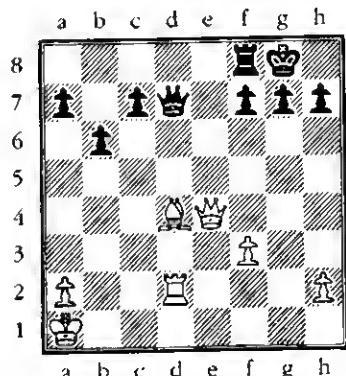
Deflecting the black knight away from the defence of e6. This is much better than being mated after 29 $\mathbb{R}xf8$ $\mathbb{R}xf8$ 30 $\mathbb{R}xa5??$ $\mathbb{R}f1$. Now whatever Black plays there will be a fork on e6 winning the exchange.

29... $\mathbb{R}xf1+ 30 \mathbb{R}xf1 \mathbb{Q}xa4$

There is a fork all the same after 30... $\mathbb{R}c8$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{R}xc5$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$.

31 $\mathbb{Q}xe6+ \mathbb{Q}g6 32 \mathbb{Q}xd8$ and Black resigned after 32... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}f7$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}e5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 35 $g4$ $\mathbb{Q}fe4$ 36 $\mathbb{R}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 37 $\mathbb{R}c7$ $b5$ 38 $h4$ $a4$ 39 $bxa4$ 1-0

A.Shirov - S.Tiviakov
Wijk aan Zee 2001



Black to move has three pawns for the piece. He played 27... $\mathbb{W}e8$, activating his rook by attacking the white queen.

28 $\mathbb{Q}c3!$

The white queen stands her ground. This discovered attack on the black queen wrests the initiative back into White's hands. If now 28... $\mathbb{W}xd2$ 29 $\mathbb{W}xe8$ mate or 28... $\mathbb{R}xe4$ 29 $\mathbb{R}xd7$ $\mathbb{R}e8$ 30 $\mathbb{R}xc7$ and Black has lost a vital pawn.

Here's a nasty trap White could have fallen for: 28 $\mathbb{W}c2$ $\mathbb{R}e1+$ 29 $\mathbb{R}d1??$ $\mathbb{W}xd4+$ winning a bishop and rook.

28... $\mathbb{W}b5$

Going passive is unpleasant after 28... $\mathbb{W}c8$ 29 $\mathbb{W}d4$. Now, however, Black appears to have good chances: if, say, 29 $\mathbb{W}g4??$ then 29... $\mathbb{R}e1+$ forces mate.

29 $a4!$

Forcing Black to exchange queens after which all his counterplay vanishes.

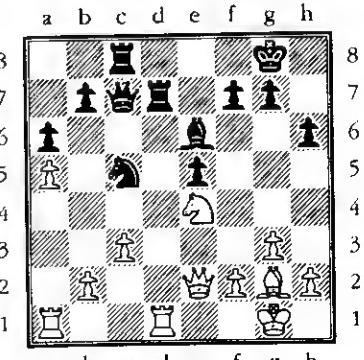
29... $\mathbb{R}xe4$ 30 $axb5$

The pawn on b5 cripples all three Black queenside pawns. These become an easy target for White's rook.

30... $\mathbb{R}a4+$ 31 $\mathbb{W}b2$ $f6$ 32 $\mathbb{W}b3$ $\mathbb{R}f4$ 33 $\mathbb{R}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 34 $\mathbb{R}d7+$ $\mathbb{W}g6$ 35 $\mathbb{R}xc7$ $\mathbb{R}xf3$ 36 $\mathbb{R}xa7$ $\mathbb{R}f5$ 37 $\mathbb{W}c4$ $\mathbb{R}c5+$ 38 $\mathbb{W}b4$ $\mathbb{R}d5$ 39 $\mathbb{R}b7$ $\mathbb{R}d6$ 40 $\mathbb{W}c4$ $h5$ 41 $\mathbb{R}d4$ 1-0

The passed pawn White is about to create on b5 will inevitably cost Black his rook. Meanwhile his kingside pawns are too slow to cause White any problems.

L.Fressinet - A.Morozevich
NAO Masters, Cannes 2002



Black to play

Here Black could play 28... $\mathbb{Q}b3$, going after the a5 pawn when if 29 $\mathbb{E}xd7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 30 $\mathbb{E}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}xa5$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ $\mathbb{E}d8$ 32 $\mathbb{W}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}c6!$ and the pin on the d file is rather awkward for White. Instead Morozevich preferred to double rooks on the d file with

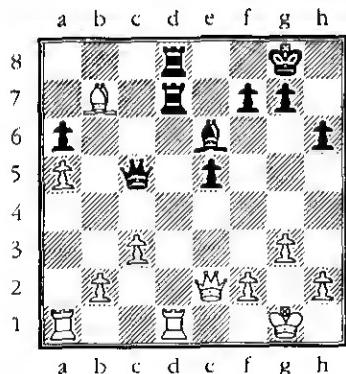
28... $\mathbb{E}cd8??$

Now Black's position goes from slightly better to slightly worse.

29 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{W}xc5$

If 29... $\mathbb{E}xd1+$ 30 $\mathbb{E}xd1$ $\mathbb{E}xd1+$ 31 $\mathbb{W}xd1$ $\mathbb{W}xc5$, attacking a5, White wins a pawn with 32 $\mathbb{W}d8+$ (there is also 32 $\mathbb{Q}xb7$ $\mathbb{W}xa5$ 33 $\mathbb{W}e2!$ transposing to the next note) 32... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}xb7$ when, if 33... $\mathbb{W}b5$, then 34 $\mathbb{W}b6$ defends everything.

30 $\mathbb{Q}xb7!$



30... $\mathbb{Q}c4$

Instead 30... $\mathbb{E}xd1+$ 31 $\mathbb{E}xd1$ $\mathbb{E}xd1+$ 32 $\mathbb{W}xd1$ $\mathbb{W}xa5$ 33 $\mathbb{W}e2!$ $\mathbb{W}a1+$ (if 33... $\mathbb{W}b5$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}xa6$ while 33... $\mathbb{Q}h3$ 34 $\mathbb{W}xa6!$ stops 34... $\mathbb{W}a1+$) 34 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ a5. It is reasonable to assume that when calculating

ahead before playing 28... $\mathbb{E}cd8$ Morozevich had got this far. It's a fair number of moves, but in view of all the forced captures this isn't a particularly difficult calculation, especially for a 2700 player! Here the Russian may have assumed he would be at least OK after 35 $\mathbb{W}xe5$ $\mathbb{W}xb2$ attacking White's bishop: in fact the passed rook pawn even gives him the edge. However, there is a sneaky tactic concealed in the position: going a bit further 36 $\mathbb{W}b8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}e4+$ wins Black's queen through a discovered check! It is curious that many commentators thought that Morozevich had chosen the inferior continuation at move 28 because he had simply missed 30 $\mathbb{Q}xb7$, when in all probability the real reason was this subtle tactic many moves deep!

31 $\mathbb{W}c1$ $\mathbb{W}b5?$

This seems to be a misguided winning attempt. Instead 31... $\mathbb{E}xd1$ 32 $\mathbb{E}xd1$ $\mathbb{E}xd1$ 33 $\mathbb{W}xd1$ $\mathbb{W}xa5$ White's passed c pawn gives him the advantage, but it is nothing decisive.

32 $\mathbb{E}xd7$ $\mathbb{E}xd7$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}b3$

Not 33... $\mathbb{W}xb2$ 34 $\mathbb{E}b1$ when 34... $\mathbb{W}a3$ 35 $\mathbb{W}b8+$ or 34... $\mathbb{W}d2$ 35 $\mathbb{W}b8+$ $\mathbb{E}d8$ 36 $\mathbb{W}xd2$ both cost Black his queen.

34 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{E}d6$

Perhaps 34... $f5$ was the best chance to confuse matters as now White frees himself.

35 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 36 $\mathbb{W}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$

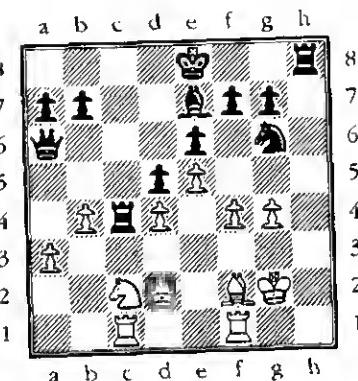
The final error, losing more material, but it was already hopeless, for if 36... $\mathbb{W}xb2$ 37 $\mathbb{E}b1$ wins.

37 $\mathbb{W}xe5$ $\mathbb{W}xb2$ 38 $\mathbb{E}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ 39 $\mathbb{W}xd6$ $\mathbb{W}xc3$ 40 $\mathbb{W}f4$ $\mathbb{Q}e2$ 41 $\mathbb{E}cl!$

Beginning a clever little manoeuvre to kill off any Black swindles by exchanging queens.

41... $\mathbb{W}d3$ 42 $\mathbb{W}b8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 43 $\mathbb{W}b1$
1-0

J.Shaw - N.McDonald
Hastings Challengers 1994

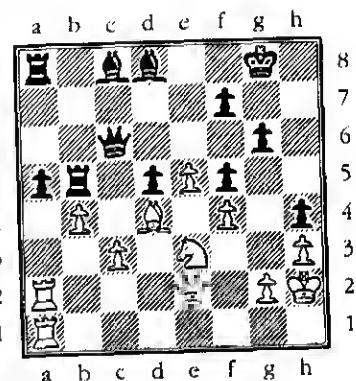


Black to play

A stronger form of persuasion. White resigned here as he will lose a rook after 26 $\mathbb{W}xe2$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4+$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}xe2+$ while if 26 $\mathbb{W}xc3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4+$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{E}h3+$ 28 $\mathbb{W}xf4$ g5 is mate.

These mating combinations didn't suddenly appear as if by magic—they were the result of gaining command of a key square.

J.Timman - M.Gurevich
Bundesliga, Germany 1999



White to play

Here Black realised that the key to a winning breakthrough was to conquer the f4 square at any cost. Therefore he played 24... $\mathbb{E}c3!$ threatening 25... $\mathbb{E}d3$ chasing the queen away from the defence of the f4 pawn.

25 $\mathbb{Q}e1$

If 25 $\mathbb{W}xc3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4+$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ (if 26 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ or 26 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ then 26... $\mathbb{Q}e2+$ forks the king and queen) 26... $\mathbb{E}h3+$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{E}xg3+!$ 28 $\mathbb{W}xg3$ $\mathbb{Q}e2+$ wins the queen.

25... $\mathbb{W}e2!$

Black is under pressure along the a file, but it appears the defence is holding firm. After all, the a5 pawn is attacked three times but guarded three times. However, with the simple 28 $\mathbb{W}e1$ Timman introduced another target—the h4 pawn. The bishop on d8 is overstretched or overloaded in having to defend both rook pawns. The game went 28... $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 29 $\mathbb{W}xa5$ $\mathbb{W}bxa5$ 30 $\mathbb{E}xa5$ $\mathbb{E}xa5$ 31 $\mathbb{E}xa5$ $\mathbb{E}xa5$ 32 $\mathbb{W}xb4!$

This doesn't actually win a pawn but it makes possible a decisive

breakthrough along Black's weakened dark squares.

32... $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 33 $\mathbb{Wd}8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 34 $e6!$

Discovering the threat of mate on h8 and so ensuring that the pawn runs through.

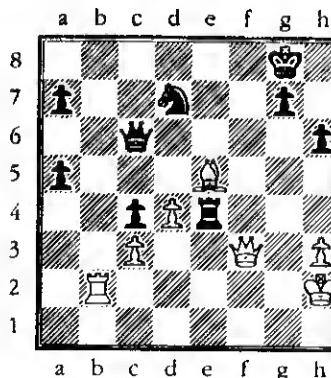
34... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 35 $exf7$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3$

Or 35... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 36 $\mathbb{Wg}8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 37 $f8=\mathbb{Q}$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 38 $\mathbb{W}h8$ mate.

36 $\mathbb{Wg}8+$ 1-0

It's mate next move.

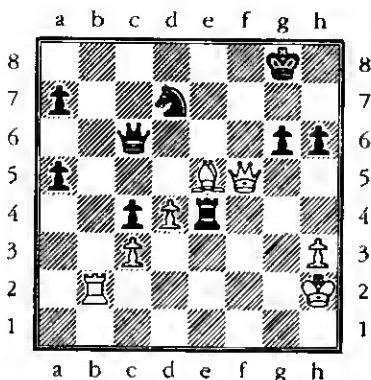
B.Larsen - M.Adams
Najdorf tournament,
Buenos Aires 1991



White to play

Black threatens to pick up a pawn with 38... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 39 $dxe5$ $\mathbb{Wd}5$, but rather than retreat the bishop Larsen tried 38 $\mathbb{W}f5$. Black responded 38... $g6!$ aiming to drive away the queen and win the pawn. The game ended abruptly after 39 $\mathbb{E}g2?$ $\mathbb{E}e2!$ 0-1 when Adams proved himself king of the pins! However, 38... $g6$

is obviously a very loosening move and there were two more sensible moves for White to consider:



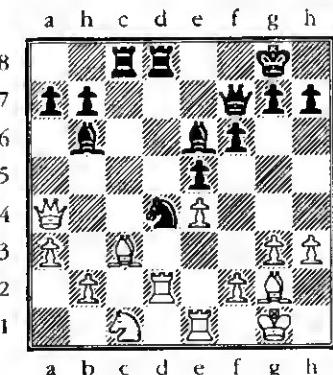
Firstly 39 $d5?!$ —hoping to drive the black queen away from the defence of g6. If 39... $gxf5$? 40 $dxc6$ and White wins. Knights are just awful at stopping passed pawns, as you see after 40... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 41 $c7$, when the black pieces are in a tangle. So Black should play 39... $\mathbb{W}b6!$ as suggested by Adams. The queen prefers to be captured on b6 where it denies White a passed pawn on the c file. In essence, this is a refined desperado move. 40 $\mathbb{E}xb6$ $gxf5$ 41 $\mathbb{E}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 42 $\mathbb{E}g7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 43 $\mathbb{E}xd7$ $\mathbb{E}xe5$ and with his king near the white passed pawn Black has winning chances in the endgame.

Secondly, 39 $\mathbb{W}f3!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 40 $dxe5$ $\mathbb{Wd}5$ 41 $\mathbb{E}b8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 42 $\mathbb{E}e8!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ and now, based on the fact that the rook on e5 has to stay guarding the queen, White can force a neat draw by perpetual check with 43 $\mathbb{E}e7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 44 $\mathbb{E}e8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 45 $\mathbb{E}e7+$ etc. The game would also end in perpetual check after 42... $\mathbb{W}d2+$ 43 $\mathbb{Q}g3$

$\mathbb{E}e3$ 44 $\mathbb{E}e7+$ etc. A pinned piece by no means loses all its powers! Here the white queen is controlling the squares f7 and f8—the inability of a king to walk through check applies even if the piece barring it is pinned.

There were three examples of deflection in this analysis. One was in the game with 39... $\mathbb{E}e2!$ when the rook couldn't afford to be forced away from the g file; then there was 39... $\mathbb{W}b6!$ in the analysis to 39 $d5$ which entices the rook to a square where it is attacked; and finally after 39 $\mathbb{W}f3$ the perpetual was made possible by the fact that the black rook couldn't allow itself to be deflected from the defence of the queen.

N.Miezis - U.Adianto
Olympiad, Istanbul 2000



Black to play

Black made a combination to destroy the defender of the rook on d2:

22... $\mathbb{E}xc3!$ 23 $bxc3$ $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ $\mathbb{E}xd2$

Black regains his material, with a rook on the seventh rank, a dark-squared bishop which now has no rival in the white camp and two white pawns are under attack—on f2 and h3. There followed 25 $\mathbb{E}e2$ 26 $\mathbb{W}b3$ $\mathbb{W}xb3$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}xb3$ $\mathbb{E}d3$ 28 $\mathbb{E}d2$

If 28 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ simplest looks 28... $\mathbb{Q}xh3+$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ $\mathbb{E}xf3$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3$.

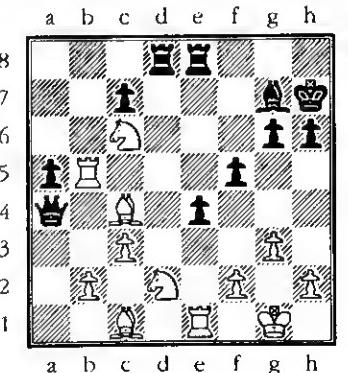
28... $\mathbb{E}xf3$ 29 $\mathbb{E}xd7$ $\mathbb{E}xg3+!$ Remember the pins! 30 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{E}xh3$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{E}xc3$ 32 $\mathbb{E}xb7$ $\mathbb{E}c2!$ 33 $\mathbb{E}d7$

If 33 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}a5$ with a diagonal pin or 33 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}a5$ with a lateral pin.

33... $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}b3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf2$

And despite being three pawns down White battled on for a rather pointless number of moves before resigning.

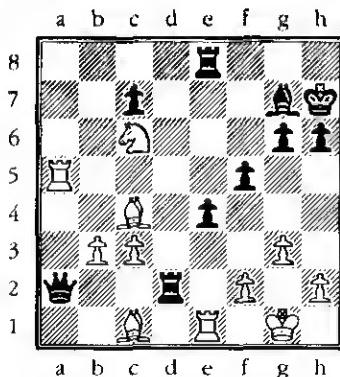
N.McDonald - O.Romanishin
Tbilisi, 1986



Black to play

At the moment White has three pieces for the queen, but this

changed after 26.. $\mathbb{E}xd2!$ when if 27 $\mathbb{A}xd2$ $\mathbb{W}xc4$. Nor does 27 $\mathbb{A}b3$ $\mathbb{W}xb5$ help. So I tried 27 $b3$ $\mathbb{W}a2$ defending the rook. 28 $\mathbb{E}xa5$



There have been very few occasions in my adult chess career when I have been hit by a completely unexpected tactical blow. Here Romanishin started thinking and I couldn't understand why. As far as I could see he only had one move and that was 28.. $\mathbb{W}c2$, saving his queen. Then I intended to resist with 29 $\mathbb{A}xd2$ $\mathbb{W}xd2$ 30 $\mathbb{E}e2$ $\mathbb{W}xc3$ 31 $\mathbb{E}a7$, though with only a rook and bishop for a queen and pawn White is losing in the long run.

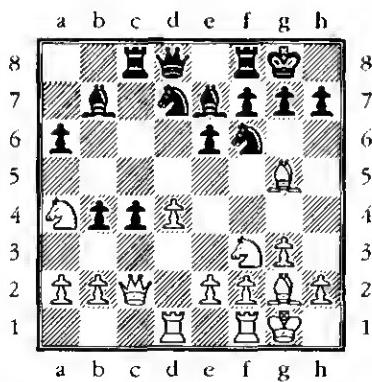
However, Romanishin carried on thinking and I sat there puzzled, until finally he played:

28... $e3!!$

Black offers his queen as a temporary loan so that following 29.. $\mathbb{E}xf2+$ he will gain a new one with a rook as interest. In avoiding this I went meekly to my doom.

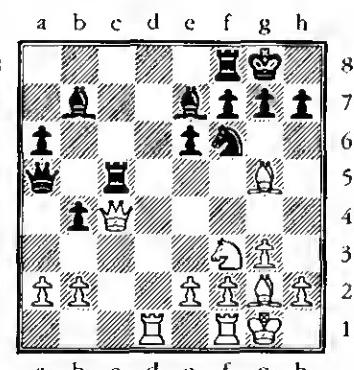
29 $\mathbb{A}h1$ $\mathbb{E}xf2$ 30 $\mathbb{E}f1$ $\mathbb{W}c2$ 31 $\mathbb{A}xd2$ $\mathbb{W}e4$ mate

A.Moen - N.McDonald
Hastings Challengers 1999



White to play

In this position White went seriously astray with 15 $\mathbb{A}c5?$ $\mathbb{D}xc5$ 16 $dxc5$ $\mathbb{W}a5!$ when after 17 $\mathbb{W}xc4$ —or else he remains a pawn down after say 17 $\mathbb{A}xf6$ $\mathbb{A}xf6$ 18 $\mathbb{D}g5$ $\mathbb{A}xg5$ 19 $\mathbb{A}xb7$ $\mathbb{E}xc5$, though that was undoubtedly the best fighting chance—17.. $\mathbb{E}xc5$ the double attack on the queen and the bishop on g5 proved fatal:



18 $\mathbb{W}h4$

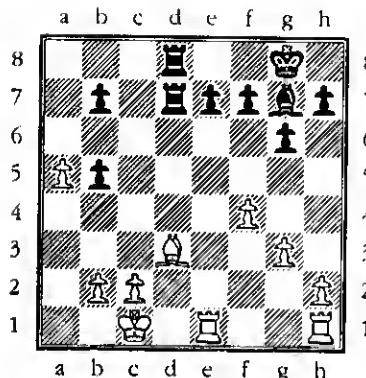
If 18 $\mathbb{W}f4$ $\mathbb{D}h5!$ wins a piece—the queen is attacked and so is the bishop on g5 for a third time.

On 18 $\mathbb{W}d3$ White escapes after 18.. $\mathbb{A}xf3?$ 19 $\mathbb{A}xf6$ $\mathbb{A}xf6$ (or 19.. $\mathbb{A}xg2$ 20 $\mathbb{A}xe7$) 20 $\mathbb{A}xf3$, but 18.. $\mathbb{A}xg5!$ 19 $\mathbb{D}xg5$ $\mathbb{A}xg2$ 20 $\mathbb{A}xg2$ $\mathbb{W}xg5$ leaves Black with two pieces for a rook.

18.. $\mathbb{A}xf3$ Destroying the defender. White resigned as, after 19 $\mathbb{A}xf6$ $\mathbb{A}xf6$ attacking his queen, he has no time for 20 $\mathbb{A}xf3$ and so remains a whole piece down. The lateral action of the black rook as in this example is easy to underestimate.

16 Removal of the Defender Puzzles

1

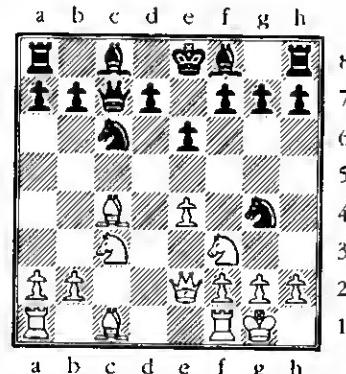


White played 1. $\mathbb{B}xb5$ and after 1... $\mathbb{B}d5$ he saw that moving his bishop would allow 2. $\mathbb{B}xa5$ while defending it with 2. c4 would give Black a lot of counterplay after 2... $\mathbb{B}d2$. Therefore he decided to play 2. $\mathbb{B}d1$. Was this a good idea?

2

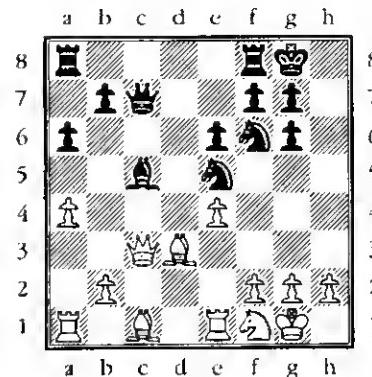
You decide to have a go at the Morra Gambit:

1 e4 c5 2 d4 cxd4 3 e3 dxс3 4 $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ e6 6 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 7 0-0 $\mathbb{W}c7$ 8 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$



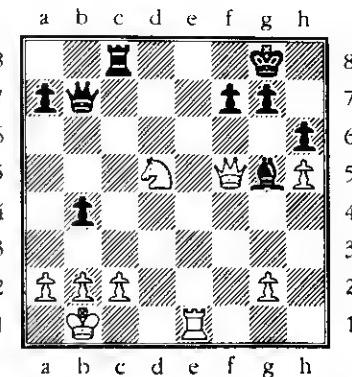
Now is it safe to play 9. h3 to drive away the knight?

3
N.Zeliakov - A.Morozevich
FIDE World Championship,
Moscow 2001



Black to play and destroy the defender!

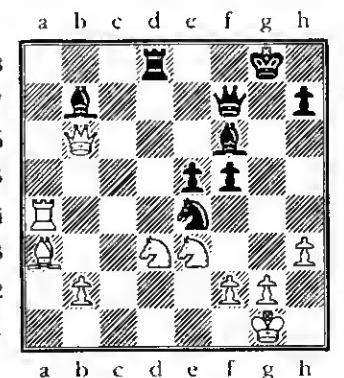
5
P.Thipsay - G.Prakash
Indian Championship, Nagpur 1999



White to play

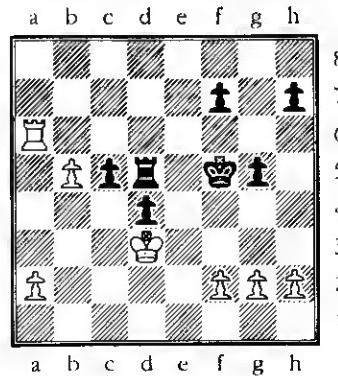
Thipsay used the principle that a piece doesn't defend the square it stands on to great effect. Can you see how?

4
M.Adams - M.Gurevich
Wijk aan Zee 2002



White to play. How did he smash Black's defences?

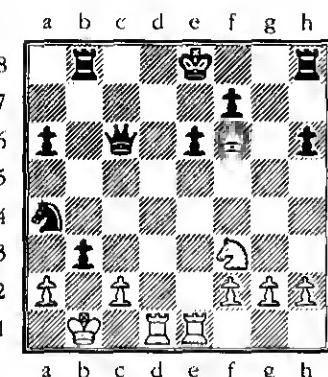
6
G.Kasparov - J.Timman
Wijk aan Zee 2000



White to play

Here after 33 $\mathbb{E}c6$ the Dutch Grandmaster played 33... $c4+$. He reasoned that if 34 $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ he has the trick 34... $d3!$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $d2$ when his pawn queens, so White has to settle for 34 $\mathbb{E}xc4$ $\mathbb{E}xb5$ when after 35 $\mathbb{E}xd4$ $\mathbb{B}b2$ Black regains his pawn with a draw. Was Timman right and how should the game end?

7
L.Asztalos - A.Alekhine
Bled 1931



White to move

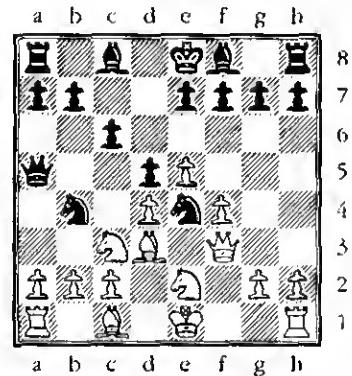
A little bit of history. The Hungarian Master Asztalos had World Champion Alekhine under great pressure in the diagram position. Here he played 24 $a \times b3$ and a gleeful Alekhine couldn't resist telling him that he could have played 24 $\mathbb{W}xh8+$. "I feared the reply 24... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ " replied his opponent. Who was right? (incidentally such a conversation between two of the World elite during a game is virtually unthinkable these days.)

8
J.Emms - J.Hodgson
British Championship,
Plymouth, 1989

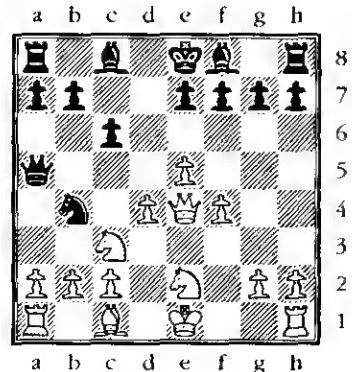
After the opening moves

1 $e4$ $d6$ 2 $d4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $c6$ 4 $f4$ $\mathbb{W}a5$ 5 $\mathbb{W}f3$ $d5$ 6 $e5$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}ge2$

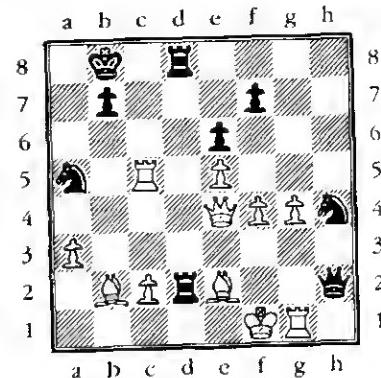
GM Julian Hodgson, then rated 2535, offers you the e pawn with 8... $\mathbb{Q}b4$



Should you take it with 9 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $dxe4$ 10 $\mathbb{W}xe4$, or are you afraid something nasty will happen?

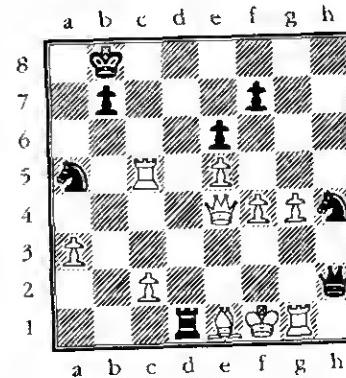


9
G.Von Buelow - D.Poldauf
Bundesliga, Germany 2002



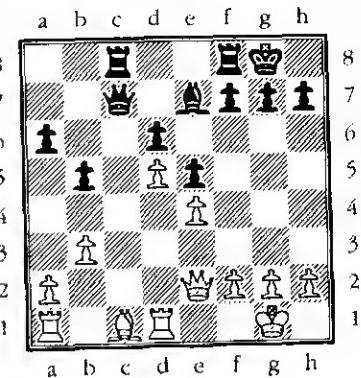
White to move

It is White's move and he looks in big trouble as Black is threatening to win with 28... $\mathbb{E}d1+$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}xd1$ $\mathbb{Q}xd1+$. However, he came up with the clever idea of using the bishop on b2 to defend his back rank: 28 $\mathbb{Q}c3!$? when there followed 28... $\mathbb{E}d1+$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}xd1$ $\mathbb{Q}xd1+$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}e1$



and White was the exchange and two pawns up. Had he escaped?

10
M.Ulibin - E.Sveshnikov
USSR Team Championship 1988

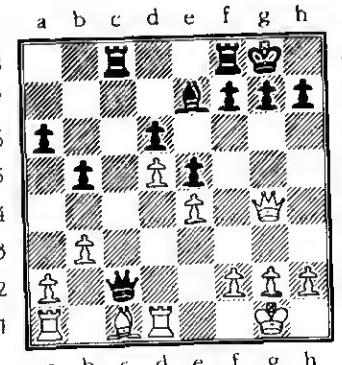


Black to play

Black played 18... $\mathbb{W}c2$

White didn't want to give Black a rook on the seventh rank after 19 $\mathbb{W}xc2$ $\mathbb{E}xc2$ and so played

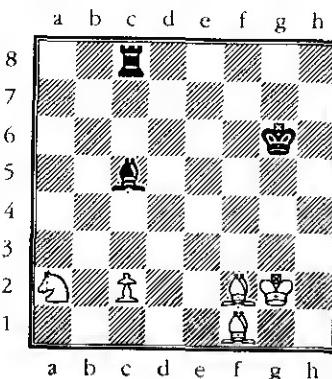
19 $\mathbb{W}g4$



What is White's threat? What is the best way to meet it?

17 Zwischenzug and Desperado

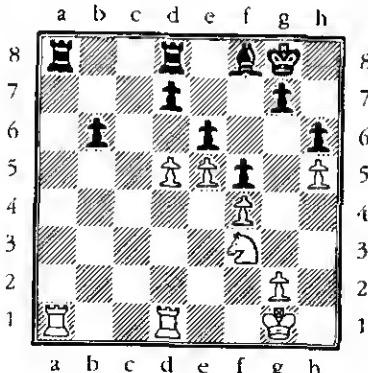
Zwischenzug means in German 'in between move'. It involves delaying, hopefully advantageously, what had seemed a necessary move, such as the recapture of a piece. The zwischenzug doesn't have to be check, but it has to be of a sufficiently forcing nature to distract the opponent from taking advantage of the delay.



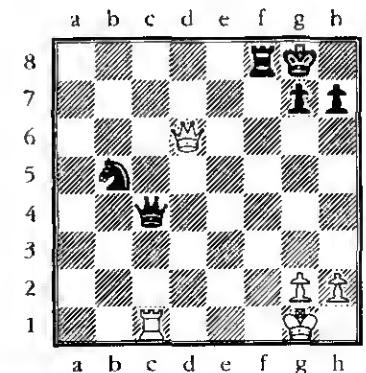
Black to move plays 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ which, besides capturing the bishop, discovers an attack on the pawn on c2. If now 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf2?$ $\mathbb{R}xc2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{R}xa2$ and Black has won a knight and pawn. Instead White plays the zwischenzug 2 $\mathbb{Q}d3+!$ This defends the c2 square and gives check, so Black has no time to save his bishop. After 2... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ only now does White take the bishop: 3 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ and c2 is safely defended.

White to move is a pawn down but he could bury Black's bishop with 1 d6!. It would never see daylight and White would have all the time in the world to round up the b6 pawn with his knight and rooks and then aim an attack at d7. However, White didn't see any reason why he shouldn't exchange off a pair of rooks first with 1 $\mathbb{R}xa8$, when 1... $\mathbb{R}xa8$? 2 d6 entombs the bishop all the same. But Black was aware of the power of a zwischenzug and activated his bishop with 1... $\mathbb{Q}c5+!$. The obvious recapture on a8 can wait a move. After 2 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{R}xa8$ the bishop could no longer be trapped and Black had all the winning chances.

Related to zwischenzug, because it often involves the delay of an apparently forced capture or recapture, is the concept of a desperado. A desperado move



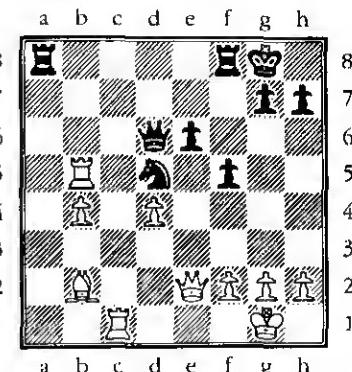
basically involves a devil may care lunge by a doomed piece to inflict as much damage, material or positional, on the opponent's forces. After all, if a queen is going to be lost anyway, it's better to get a bishop or even a pawn for it than nothing at all!



It is White's move. Black is a piece up and both queens are attacked. If 1 $\mathbb{R}xc4$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ and Black keeps his extra piece. Rather than allow this straight swap, White should sell his queen as dearly as possible since it is going to be lost anyway. After 1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+!$ Black has no time to save his queen as he must play 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$. Then 2 $\mathbb{R}xc4$ and White has emerged the exchange up. The move 1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$ is referred to as a desperado move; in this case it is the queen that goes desperado as she has nothing to lose.

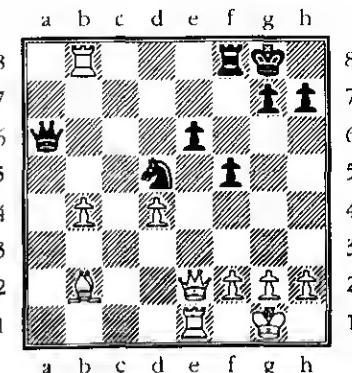
In the following game, Black could play 25... $\mathbb{Q}xb4$, but he worked out a more efficient way of regaining the pawn—or so he thought!

G.Buckley - P.Harikrishna
Ron Banwell Masters, London 2001



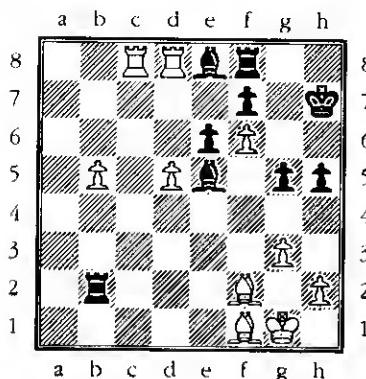
Black to play

25... $\mathbb{W}a6$ 26 $\mathbb{E}e1$ Harikrishna, a strong GM, now calculated 26... $\mathbb{R}ab8$ 27 $\mathbb{E}xb8$ $\mathbb{W}xe2$ 28 $\mathbb{E}xe2$ $\mathbb{E}xb8$, when he regains the pawn with 29... $\mathbb{E}xb4$, but after 26... $\mathbb{E}ab8$ —incidentally accompanied by a draw offer!—27 $\mathbb{E}xb8$ he resigned.



He noticed to his horror that if 27... $\mathbb{W}xe2$ White has the zwischenzug/desperado 28 $\mathbb{E}xf8+!$ when after 28... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 29 $\mathbb{E}xe2$ Black has lost a rook.

G.Kasparov - J.Polgar
Linares 1997



Black to play

The pin on e8 looks fatal, but Judith Polgar gambled with 39... $\mathbb{Q}xb5$. Perhaps she was hoping for a massive swindle along the lines of 40 $\mathbb{R}xf8$ $\mathbb{B}b1$ 41 $\mathbb{R}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 42 $\mathbb{R}xe6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ 43 $\mathbb{R}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 44 $e7??$ $\mathbb{Q}h3+$ 45 $\mathbb{Q}el$ $\mathbb{Q}d4+$ 46 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{R}xe1$ mate.

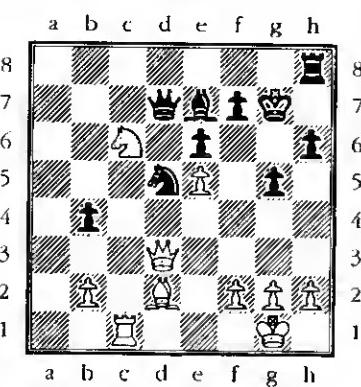
Kasparov found a simple way to avoid all traps:

40 $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ $\mathbb{R}xd8$ 41 $\mathbb{Q}d3+!$ 1-0

A killer zwischenzug—White moves his bishop to safety with check, and is ready next move to play 42 $\mathbb{R}xd8$ regaining his rook and remaining a piece up. Therefore Polgar resigned.

In the next position, with the courage of calculation, Kasparov played....

G.Kasparov - I.Sokolov
Sarajevo 1999

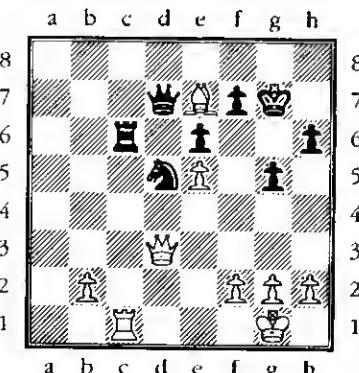


White to play

27 $\mathbb{Q}xb4!$

Snatching the pawn looks extremely risky as White falls into an awkward pin on the c file after

27... $\mathbb{R}c8$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ $\mathbb{R}xc6$



29 $\mathbb{Q}f6+!$

...but as usual the World No.1 has everything worked out! This is an essential zwischenzug before capturing on c6. If 29 $\mathbb{R}xc6$ $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ can be answered by 30... $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}xf6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ with a level game.

29... $\mathbb{Q}g8$

If 29... $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}xf6+$ (not 30 $\mathbb{Q}xd7?$ $\mathbb{Q}xc1+$ and White will be mated) with three possibilities for Black:

(a) 30... $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ appears good for Black at first glance as if White captures either black rook or queen he is mated in one move. Then you see 30 $\mathbb{Q}f3+!!$ followed by 31 $\mathbb{R}xc6$ and you realise Kasparov's complete mastery of tactics.

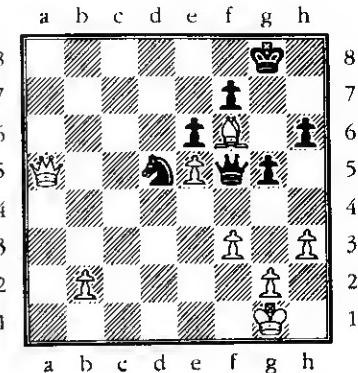
(b) Another horrible way for Black to lose is 30... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 31 $\mathbb{R}xc6!$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 32 $\mathbb{R}c8+$ with a back rank mate to follow.

(c) The only defence for Black would be 30... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}b1$ $\mathbb{Q}xc1+$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}xc1$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ winning the f6 pawn, though, after 33 $h4!?$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 34 $hxg5$ $hxg5$ 35 $b4$, the passed pawn gives White serious winning chances in the endgame. A similar endgame eventually arises in the game.

30 $\mathbb{R}xc6$ $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}d2!$ $\mathbb{Q}a4$ 32 $h3$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 33 $f3$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$

Now Black is ready to play $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ or $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ if the bishop retreats. Perhaps Sokolov thought he had a safe game, but Kasparov had another surprise waiting.

34 $\mathbb{W}a5!$



34... $\mathbb{Q}xf6$

If 34... $\mathbb{W}b1+$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{W}xb2$ 36 $\mathbb{W}a8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 37 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 38 $\mathbb{W}g7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ (or 38... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 39 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f4$ 40 $\mathbb{W}e4$ mate) 39 $\mathbb{Q}xg5!$ $hxg5$ 40 $\mathbb{W}h7$ mate.

35 $\mathbb{W}d8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$

Utterly hopeless are 35... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 36 $\mathbb{W}xf6$ $\mathbb{W}b1+$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{W}xb2$ 38 $\mathbb{W}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 39 $\mathbb{W}xe6$ or

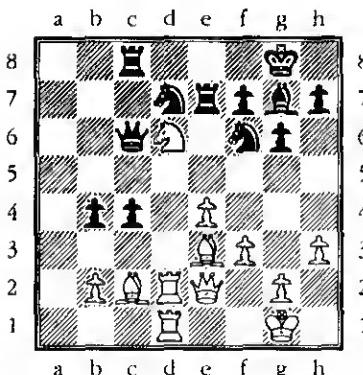
35... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 36 $\mathbb{W}xf6+$ $\mathbb{W}xf6$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 38 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ when the outside passed pawn is decisive.

36 $\mathbb{W}xe8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 37 $\mathbb{W}b5$

Now the passed pawn eventually wins the game for White.

37... $\mathbb{W}c2$ 38 $\mathbb{W}b4$ $\mathbb{W}e2$ 39 $\mathbb{W}d4$ $h5$ 40 $b4$ $\mathbb{W}e1+$ 41 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $h4$ 42 $b5$ $\mathbb{W}g3+$ 43 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}e1+$ 44 $\mathbb{W}g1$ $\mathbb{W}xe5$ 45 $\mathbb{W}b1$ $\mathbb{W}d5$ 46 $b6$ $\mathbb{W}b7$ 47 $\mathbb{W}b4$ $e5$ 48 $\mathbb{W}c5$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 49 $\mathbb{W}c7$ 1-0

R.Wojtaszek - J. Sikora Lerch
Prerov 2001



White to play

White could play 25 $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ $\mathbb{W}xc8$ when he is the exchange up. His next move after that would probably be 26 $\mathbb{A}a4$ to bring his bishop into the attack. Instead he found something even stronger:

25 $\mathbb{A}a4!$

Immediately!

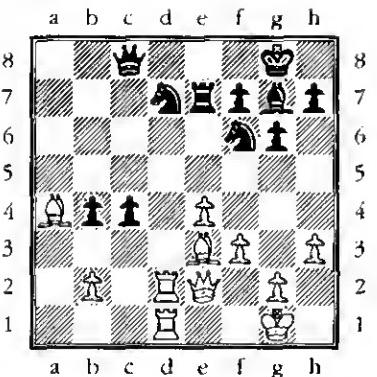
25... $\mathbb{W}c7$

If 25... $\mathbb{W}xa4$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ $\mathbb{A}e8$ (we are back in the realm of knight forks after 26... $\mathbb{A}e6$ 27 $\mathbb{W}xc4$ $\mathbb{E}c6?$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$) 27 $\mathbb{W}xc4$ leaves White the exchange and a pawn up.

26 $\mathbb{Q}xc8$

Only now does White take the rook.

26... $\mathbb{W}xc8$



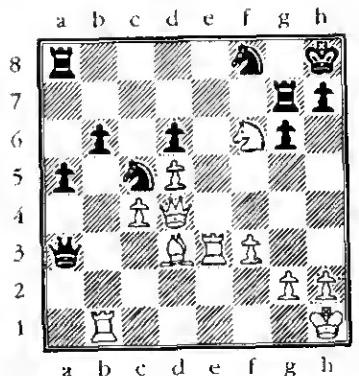
If you compare the position to that after 25 $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ $\mathbb{W}xc8$ 26 $\mathbb{A}a4$, you will see that White has gained a tempo by playing 25 $\mathbb{A}a4$ first. This is because Black was forced to waste a move on 25... $\mathbb{W}c7$ and only then 26... $\mathbb{W}xc8$.

Perhaps you are thinking this doesn't make much difference—whichever way White plays he is the exchange up with pressure. In fact, the difference is significant as White can save himself the trouble of trying to exploit his extra material by using the extra move to break through with

27 $e5!$

whereupon **Black** immediately resigned. If 27... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 28 $\mathbb{A}d8+$ wins the queen so Black would be a rook down after 27... $\mathbb{A}e8$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ or 27... $\mathbb{A}xe5$ 28 $\mathbb{A}xd7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 29 $\mathbb{A}xd7$.

A.Shirov - J.Polgar
Linares 2001



Black to play

White has a dangerous looking initiative on the kingside. Black played 42... $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ hoping to ease the pressure after 43 $\mathbb{A}xd3$ $\mathbb{W}c5$ offering the exchange of queens. Instead Shirov took his chance with

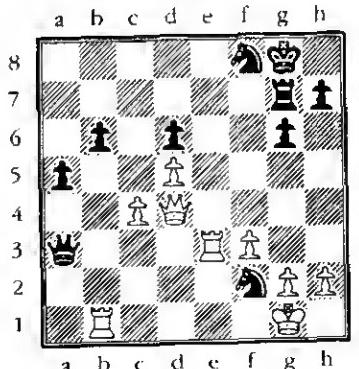
43 $\mathbb{A}e8!$

Threatening mate on g7 so Black has no choice.

43... $\mathbb{A}xe8$ 44 $\mathbb{A}xe8$ $\mathbb{W}g8$ 45 $\mathbb{A}e3!$

Now the rook returns to go after the knight. Not however 45 $\mathbb{W}f6$ $\mathbb{A}f7$ and Black defends successfully.

45... $\mathbb{Q}f2+ 46 \mathbb{W}g1$



46... $\mathbb{W}a4$

If 46... $\mathbb{W}a2$ White could pick up the knight with 47 $\mathbb{A}f1$ but even stronger would be 47 $\mathbb{A}b2$ regaining the knight whilst keeping the other rook well placed on the e file. If after the latter move Black sacrificed the queen with 47... $\mathbb{W}xb2$ 48 $\mathbb{W}xb2$ $\mathbb{Q}d1$ 49 $\mathbb{W}xb6$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ 50 $\mathbb{W}xe3$ White should win the endgame fairly easily.

Judith Polgar is a fine tactician herself. Her crafty game move prepares to answer 47 $\mathbb{Q}xf2??$ with 47... $\mathbb{W}c2+!$ —double check picking up a rook.

47 $\mathbb{A}e2!$

Shirov is having nothing to do with swindles. Black has run out of tricks and now the knight is lost.

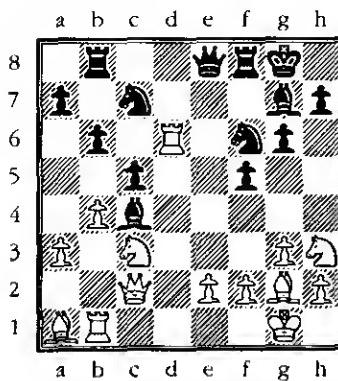
47... $\mathbb{A}c7$ 48 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$

The most efficient way to capture as it maintains the queen and rook on e2 on active squares. In what follows the white king ends up on some rather odd squares but he proves very safe. Meanwhile the white pieces start to feed on Black's weak pawns.

48... $\mathbb{A}xc4$ 49 $\mathbb{W}xb6$ $\mathbb{E}c5$ 50 $\mathbb{W}xd6$ $\mathbb{W}d4+ 51 \mathbb{W}g3$ $\mathbb{A}xd5$ 52 $\mathbb{W}f4!$ $\mathbb{W}c5$ 53 $\mathbb{A}c1$ $\mathbb{W}g5+$ 54 $\mathbb{W}h4$ $\mathbb{A}h5+$ 55 $\mathbb{W}g4$ $\mathbb{W}d5$ 56 $\mathbb{A}d2$ $\mathbb{W}c6+$ 57 $\mathbb{W}g3$ a4 58 $\mathbb{W}c4$ $\mathbb{A}a5$ 59 $\mathbb{W}e2!$ 1-0

A neat concluding move which doesn't allow Black to bring up the knight to support the passed pawn after 59... $\mathbb{W}xe6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe6$. Now 59... $\mathbb{W}xc4$ 60 $\mathbb{A}xc4$ wins easily, e.g. 60... $\mathbb{A}d7$ 61 $\mathbb{W}e7$ $\mathbb{A}b6$ (or 61... $\mathbb{W}c5$ 62 $\mathbb{W}e5$) 62 $\mathbb{W}b4$ $\mathbb{A}a6$ 63 $\mathbb{W}e6$ and wins the knight.

J.Lautier - N.McDonald
European Cup, Breda 1998



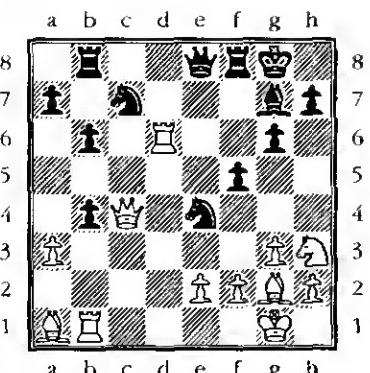
Black to play

Here Black, to move, trustingly attacked the white knight with 17...cxb4? intending after the 'obvious' recapture 18 axb4 to protect the bishop with 18...b5 when Black has a fairly safe position. However, you can't afford such careless thinking, especially against a player rated 2645! There came 18 ♜e4! uncovering an attack on the bishop and straight away I realised I was in big trouble. Black has no time for 18...b5 as White has three pieces hitting f6.

18...♜xe4?

Most players react badly to a surprise. Here Black had to grin and bear it with 18...fxe4 19 ♜xc4+ ♜f7 (not 19...♜f7 20 ♜g5) 20 ♜xf7+ ♜xf7 21 ♜g5 ♜f8 22 axb4. The weakness on e4 and the two bishops give White a clear edge, but Black can fight on.

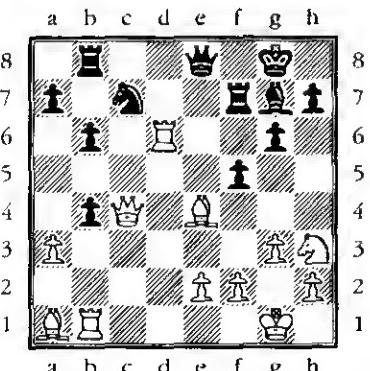
19 ♜xc4+



19...♜f7

White has a neat win with a sham queen sacrifice after 19...♜f7 20 ♜d7! ♜xc4 — no choice — 21 ♜xg7+ ♜h8 22 ♜xc7+ ♜c3 23 axb4! — much more precise than 23 ♜xc3 ♜xc3 — 23...♜xa1 24 ♜xa1 and White is a piece up. If instead 19...♜h8 20 ♜xg7+ ♜xg7 21 ♜xe4 then 22 ♜xc7 wins.

20 ♜xe4



20...♝b5

Useless is 20...fxe4 21 ♜g5 or 20...♜xe4 21 ♜xf7+!, a familiar forking combination, 21...♜xf7 22

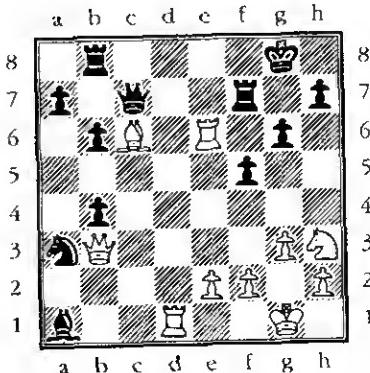
♜g5+ ♜g8 23 ♜xe4 ♜xa1 24 ♜xa1 fxe4. White has the extra exchange and 25 axb4 is a trivial win. However, when annotating this game in *Informator* 73 Lautier gives 25 ♜ad1: the most precise as if now 25...bx3? 26 ♜d8+ ♜xd8 27 ♜xd8+ ♜f7 28 ♜d7+ ♜e6 29 ♜xc7 a2 30 ♜c1 wins. Otherwise after say 25...♜b5+ 26 ♜d8+ ♜xd8 27 ♜xd8+ ♜f7 28 axb4 the win is even easier for White than after 25 axb4 as White has succeeded in exchanging off Black's remaining rook. I guess this precision is what makes Lautier one of the best players in the world (with two wins over Kasparov!) as few players would look beyond 25 axb4.

With the game move I hoped to set a few swindles: the knight attacks the rook and also threatens to fork on a3. However, with accurate counterattacking moves White removes his pieces one by one from hanging squares.

21 ♜e6! ♜d7 22 ♜c6 ♜xa3 23 ♜b3!

It is the potential pin on the rook on f7 which will destroy Black.

23...♜c7 24 ♜d1 ♜xa1



As before with 17...cxb4 above I was hoping for some respite by trading pieces.

25 ♜g5!

And once again Lautier deigns to be slowed down by recapturing! White immediately exploits the looming pin on the f7 square.

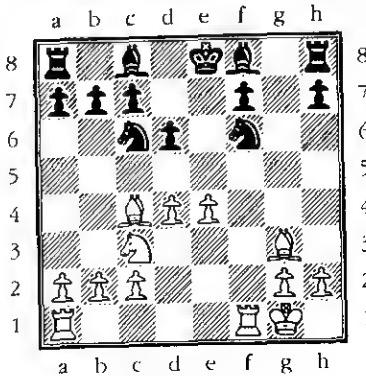
25...♜c3 26 ♜xf7 ♜xf7 27 ♜d7 1-0

If the queen moves from f7 the discovered check by the rook on e6 will be butchery, so I resigned. Lautier played with iron precision throughout this game.

In the next example White es-
sayed the double-edged Rosentreter
Gambit in the King's Gambit:

A.Fedorov - M.Adams
European Team Championship,
Pula 1997

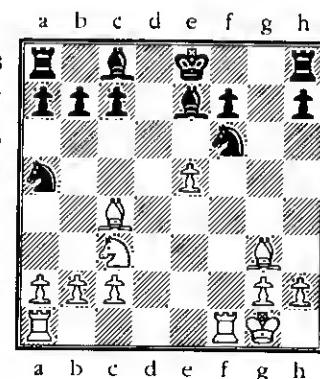
1 e4 e5 2 f4 exf4 3 ♜f3 g5 4 d4
g4 5 ♜xf4?! gx f3 6 ♜xf3 d6 7 ♜c3
♜c6 8 ♜c4 ♜h4+ 9 ♜g3 ♜f6 10
♜xf6 ♜xf6 11 0-0



Queens have been exchanged and Black is still a piece up. However, White is menacing an attack down the f file. Michael Adams decided to give back the piece to complete his development and ease the pressure, but he had the worse endgame after 11... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 12 $\mathbb{B}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 14 $\mathbb{B}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 0-0-0 16 c3 due to the weakness on f7 and eventually lost.

The interesting question is what happens if Black holds onto his extra piece with 11... $\mathbb{Q}e7$, then after 12 e5 dxe5 13 dxe5 if Black plays the obvious 13... $\mathbb{Q}d7?$ he faces annihilation with 14 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}ad1$: his king is stuck in the centre and there is no answer to 16 e6.

However, rather than move the knight from f6, Black can apply the theme of zwischenzug to good effect: 13... $\mathbb{Q}a5!$ counterattacks against the white bishop which is besieging f7.

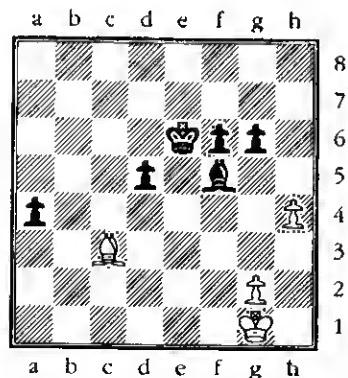


(a) If 14 exf6?! then the zwischenzug 14... $\mathbb{Q}c5+!$ saves the bishop and buys time for 15 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}xc4$, eliminating White's danger

ous bishop. The position then looks better for Black, for example if 16 $\mathbb{Q}d5$ planning a fork on c7, Black could even consider 16...0-0—yes, it is still legal!

(b) Therefore White's best reply might be 14 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+!?$. The bishop becomes a desperado and gives itself up for a pawn, as it is going to be captured anyway. Then after 14... $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ White has a useful zwischenzug before capturing on f6: 15 $\mathbb{Q}e4!?$ which prevents $\mathbb{Q}c5+$ —as would occur after 15 exf6 $\mathbb{Q}c5+$. Then the position is unclear.

V.Topalov - A.Shirov
Linares 1998



Black to play

The following example is probably the most famous desperado move of all time. Black wants to bring his king up the board to shepherd home one of his extra pawns. The quickest route is via f5 and e4. However, the black bishop

is blocking the f5 square, and if Black moves it out of the way then White has time to bring up his own king. For example, 47... $\mathbb{Q}b1$ 48 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 49 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ and with the d pawn unable to go past the d4 square the win, if it is possible, is extremely difficult: such is the drawing power of opposite-coloured bishops.

Instead, Shirov came up with the splendid

47... $\mathbb{Q}h3!!$

Black wants the bishop out of the way and this is the most forceful way of doing it! By attacking the g2 pawn it slows down the arrival of the white king in the centre.

48 gxh3

This wins a piece, but it loses the race to keep the black king out of e4. If instead 48 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 49 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ (giving up a third pawn with 49 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ is hopeless, despite the opposite-coloured bishops) 49... $\mathbb{Q}xg2+!$ 50 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ and the black king and passed pawns will defeat the white bishop in similar style to the game.

48... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 49 $\mathbb{Q}f2$

If White is given one free move, then $\mathbb{Q}e4$ would mean that all danger had past. It is for this reason that Tartakower talked about ‘the tragedy of one tempo’.

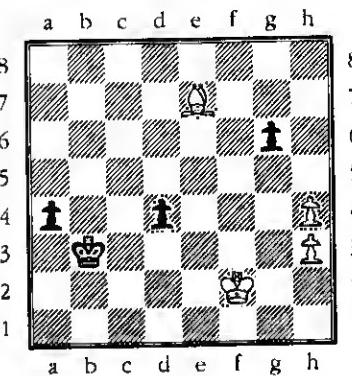
49... $\mathbb{Q}e4!$ 50 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$

If 50 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ f5, and how can White stop all three passed pawns?

50...d4 51 $\mathbb{Q}e7$ $\mathbb{Q}d3$ 52 $\mathbb{Q}c5$

Or 52 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}c2$ and the d pawn advances.

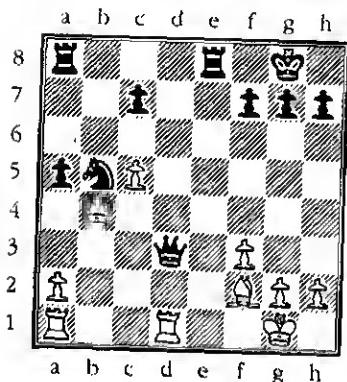
52... $\mathbb{Q}c4!$ 53 $\mathbb{Q}e7$ $\mathbb{Q}b3$ 0-1



A possible finish is 54 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}c2$ 55 $\mathbb{Q}b4$ d3+ 56 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ a3 57 $\mathbb{Q}xa3$ d2+ and the pawn queens.

18 Zwischenzug and Desperado Puzzles

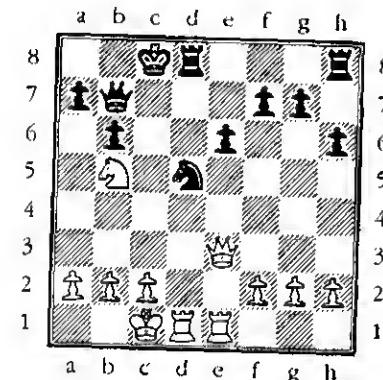
1
G.Kasparov - M.Adams
Sarajevo 1999



White to play

In the game Kasparov-Adams, given in the chapter on deflection, White played 28 $\mathbb{W}a4$. Can he play a desperado with 28 $\mathbb{W}x a5$ as Black's queen is hanging?

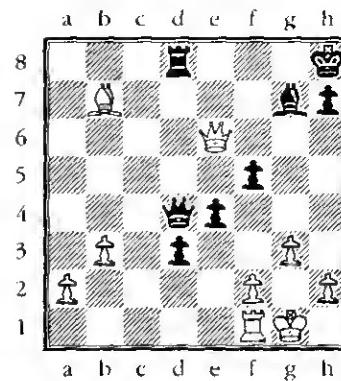
2
N.McDonald - J.Szabolcsi
First Saturday, Budapest 1996



White to play

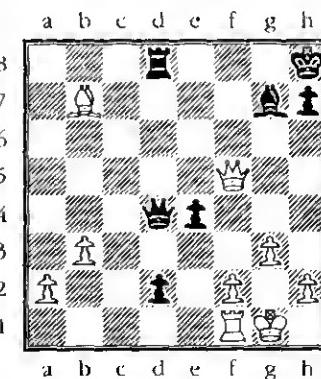
White played 22 $\mathbb{W}a3$, threatening a fork on d6, and the game finished 22... $\mathbb{W}d7$ 23 $c4$ a5 24 $\mathbb{W}b3!$ and Black resigned as he loses a piece. Was 22... $\mathbb{W}e7$ a better try?

3
V.Anand - J.Lautier
Investbanka, Belgrade 1997



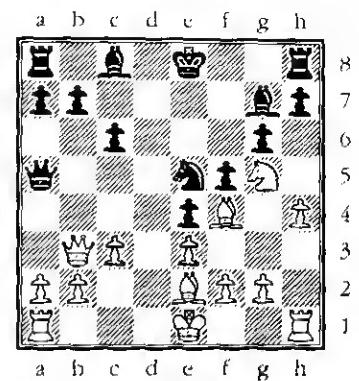
Black to play

Black has a wonderful passed pawn. After 40...d2 it would be hopeless in the long run blocking it with 41 $\mathbb{E}d1$, so Anand staked everything on 41 $\mathbb{W}xf5$



Now what should Black play?

4
D.Hennig - N.McDonald
Wichern Open, Hamburg 1997

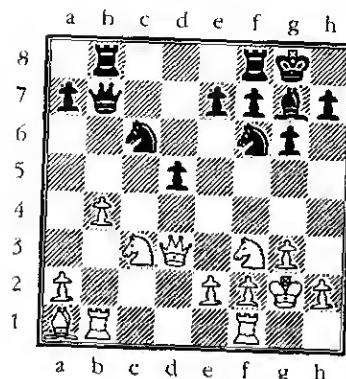


Black to play.

The diagram position was reached in one of my games in a tournament in Hamburg. It was played in the last round and last round games tend to start very early in the morning—which perhaps explains the tactical blindness both players showed.

It is Black to move and White threatens 14 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{W}xe5$ 15 $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{W}d8$ 16 $\mathbb{E}d1+$, so I played 13... $\mathbb{W}b6$ offering the exchange of queens. The game then continued 14 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{W}xb3$ 15 $axb3$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ and the ending was eventually drawn. What did both players miss in this sequence and how big is the resulting advantage?

5
R.Bates - E.Grivas
Hampstead 1998

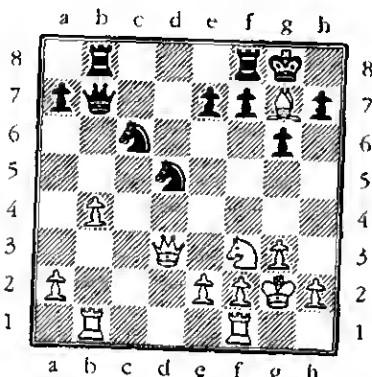


White to play

After 20 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ White could recapture on d5 when 21 $\mathbb{W}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}xa1$ 22 $\mathbb{E}xa1$ $\mathbb{Q}xb4$ 23 $\mathbb{W}xb7$ $\mathbb{E}xb7$ is equal. However, in the game White had the idea of playing the zwischenzug 21 $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ to avoid getting his rook deflected to the a1 square. Then if 21... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$

22 $\mathbb{W}xd5$ Black cannot regain his pawn: 22... $\mathbb{Q}xb4?$ 23 $\mathbb{W}xb7$ $\mathbb{E}xb7$ 24 $a3$ wins the knight—this is because the white rook is still on b1. Nor can Black play 21... $\mathbb{Q}dxb4$ because of 22 $\mathbb{W}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}xa2$ 23 $\mathbb{W}a1!$ winning material or 21... $\mathbb{Q}cx b4$ 22 $\mathbb{W}d4$ again defending the bishop and threatening 23 $a3$.

So Bates played 21 $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ —and was soon staring at a lost position!

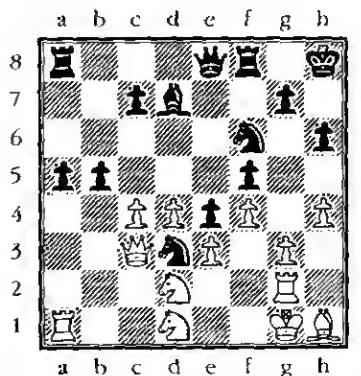


What had he missed in his calculations?

No specific tactical device is considered in this chapter. Instead we will have a look at typical combinative themes generated by the presence of passed pawns. As will be seen in some of the later examples, the problem for the defender may be the severe pressure that a passed pawn places on the co-ordination of his pieces rather than any imminent danger of the pawn reaching the eighth rank.

Perhaps the most famous exploit by a passed pawn is seen in the following diagram.

E.Bogoljubow - A.Alekhine
Hastings Six-Masters 1922



White to play

After 29 $\mathbb{E}xa5$ $b4!$ 30 $\mathbb{E}xa8$ Black ignored the decimation of his army in order to queen the pawn: 30... $\mathbb{B}xc3??$ 31 $\mathbb{E}xe8$ $c2!$ 32 $\mathbb{E}xf8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $c1=\mathbb{Q}+ 34 \mathbb{Q}f1!$. Now White's pieces are tied up and Black won material after 34... $\mathbb{Q}e1!$ (threatening mate on f3!) 35 $\mathbb{E}h2$ $\mathbb{W}xc4$ 36 $\mathbb{E}b8$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 37 $\mathbb{E}xb5$ (or if 37 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{W}c1$ 38 $\mathbb{E}xb5$ $\mathbb{Q}f3+ 39$ $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{W}g1+ 40 \mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}xh2$ mate) 37... $\mathbb{W}xb5$ and Alekhine won the endgame.

Alekhine rated this game as one of the two best he had ever played. What makes it special is the triumph, against all the odds, of the passed pawn—it just keeps on going while all the time common sense is screaming loudly at Black to recapture something. The positional laws of chess seem to have been overthrown by the sheer brilliance of Alekhine's genius. Quite understandably the former World Champion himself had no wish to dispel that notion when he later annotated the game!

However for all the aesthetic appeal of the combination it depends on deep calculation and enormous tactical flair rather than some mystery of genius. Remember that the laws of strategy aren't set in stone as are the rules of the game. Thus the rules require that a bishop must always move diagonally and a pawn can never capture forwards,

no matter what the situation is on the board. In contrast positional laws are imprecise approximations based on what has turned out well in the past. From an early age we learn that it is normally a very good idea to take the opponent's pieces rather than push a pawn. But this doesn't mean there aren't instances in which a pawn may be worth more than a queen.

Alekhine knew that knights are notoriously bad at stopping passed pawns and he would also have seen that the rook on g2 is curiously helpless at defending the first rank. Therefore the passed pawn cannot be stopped if the other rook is enticed away. These considerations gave him the idea for his splendid combination. First Black takes a queen and then can't be stopped from creating a new queen; White meanwhile takes a pawn, two rooks and a queen. Black's material sacrifice is much less than it seems at first glance.

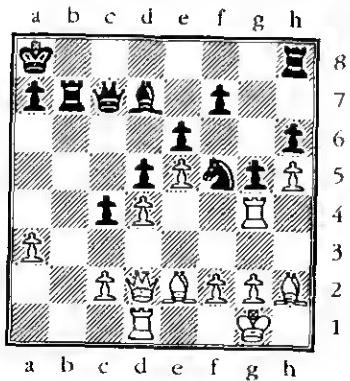
Fortunately for me I have no claims to being a great player, but, given the position, I would certainly have considered the idea of 30...bxc3. I might have rejected it because in assessing the position afterwards I wouldn't have believed it was worth cashing in the passed pawn just to keep White tied up. (and objectively speaking I would have been right!—see below) The greatness of Alekhine was his fine feel for the initiative which allowed him to properly evaluate such positions well in advance.

As a matter of fact, from the diagram after 29 $\mathbb{Q}xa5$ b4 30 $\mathbb{Q}xa8$

there is a much simpler win with the straightforward 30... $\mathbb{Q}xa8$. Then 31 $\mathbb{Q}c2$ $\mathbb{Q}e1$ wins the exchange and keeps the passed pawn, so White has to try 31 $\mathbb{Q}b3$. Now 31... $\mathbb{Q}a1!$ leaves White defenceless against the threat of 32... $\mathbb{Q}a4$ picking up the knight on d1. For example 32 $\mathbb{Q}b1$ $\mathbb{Q}a8$ threatening 33... $\mathbb{Q}xb1+$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}xb1$ $\mathbb{Q}a1$ winning a piece. It is unlikely that White would have lasted another 10 moves after 30... $\mathbb{Q}xa8$, whereas he fought on for another 23 moves after 30... $\mathbb{Q}xc3$, all the way to a king and pawn endgame.

Alekhine chose the beautiful, creative path and the game would never have been remembered if he had opted for the workmanlike 30... $\mathbb{Q}xa8$. Nevertheless, I think the combination loses some of its lustre because it wasn't the most efficient way to win.

G.Milos - N.Short
Buenos Aires 2000



Black to play

White has a rook on a rather odd square on g4 where it is temporarily

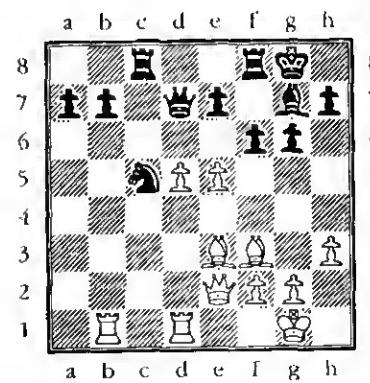
'stalemated'. The bishop on h2 also has little scope at the moment. Nevertheless, if White succeeds in breaking through on the kingside with f2-f4 etc. then his strange piece deployment will be justified. Therefore Black has to act fast on the queenside before White can activate his pieces.

25... $\mathbb{Q}a4!$ 26 f4 $\mathbb{Q}b2$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ c3
28 $\mathbb{Q}d3$

Now White is ready for 29 fxg5, but he was struck down by

28... $\mathbb{Q}xc2!$ and Milos resigned.
After 29 $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ $\mathbb{Q}e3$
31 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ c2 there is no way to prevent $\mathbb{Q}b8$ and $\mathbb{Q}b1$ forcing through the passed pawn.

L.Johannessen - H.Nakamura
Bermuda 2002



White to play

21 d6!

Passed pawns must be pushed!

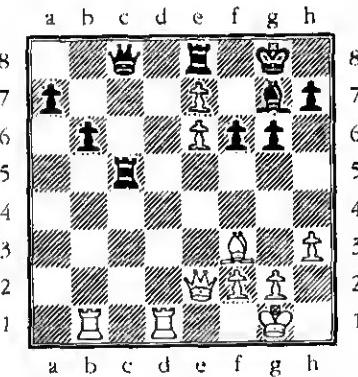
21...b6

Terrible is 21...fxe5 22 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}xb7$. Perhaps the lesser evil was 21...exd6 22 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}xb7$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ when White has the pleasant choice between 24 $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ fxe5 26 $\mathbb{Q}dd7$ when his rooks dominate the seventh rank or 24 exd6 $\mathbb{Q}xe2$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}xe2$ keeping a strong passed pawn.

22 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ 23 e6 $\mathbb{Q}c8$

Black is stifled by the passed pawn after 23... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 24 dx e7 $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}d7$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}bd1$ and there is no defence to 27 e7 followed by $\mathbb{Q}d8$.

24 dx e7 $\mathbb{Q}e8$



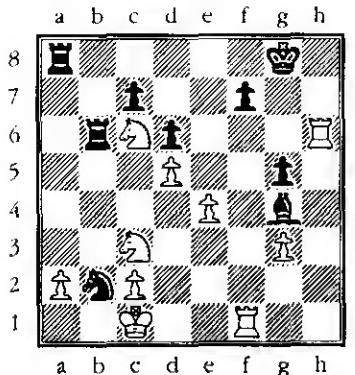
At first it appears that Black has succeeded in avoiding the danger, but White has prepared a combination that clears all obstacles in the way of the e6 pawn.

25 $\mathbb{Q}d8!$ $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ 26 exd8=+
 $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ 27 e7 $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 29
 $\mathbb{Q}d1$

Threatening 30 $\mathbb{Q}d8$.

29... $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}xc8!$ $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ 31
 $\mathbb{Q}d8+$ 1-0

E.Berg - S.Mannion
Hastings Challengers 2001/2002



Black to play

Black played 26... $\mathbb{Q}a3$ trusting that the attack on the knight would be highly awkward for White. However, White simply ignored the threat and started a brilliant combination: 27 $e5!! \mathbb{Q}xc3$

If 27... $dxe5$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}e4$, threatening a fork on f6, gives White a big attack.

28 $e6 \mathbb{Q}f3$

A desperate attempt to block the f file as Black is mated after 28... $fxe6$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}h1+$ $\mathbb{Q}h3$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$.

29 $e7 \mathbb{Q}e3$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}xf3!$

There goes the bishop as the rook on e3 is overloaded.

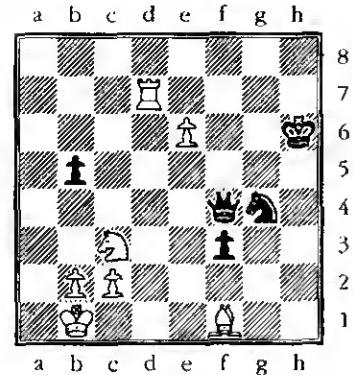
30... $\mathbb{Q}e2$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}e6!$

An elegant finishing touch based on the theme of interference.

31... $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 32 $dxe6$ 1-0

Nothing can stop the pawn queening.

N.McDonald - D.Bronstein
Wrexham 1995



Black to play

In the diagram Black has queen for rook and knight but it is nevertheless a sharp and unclear position.

36... $\mathbb{Q}e5$

Black's first task is to neutralise White's passed pawn.

37 $e7 \mathbb{Q}f6$ 38 $\mathbb{Q}d3 f2!$

White was hoping to escape after 38... $\mathbb{Q}e1+$ 39 $\mathbb{Q}a2$ $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ 40 $\mathbb{Q}d6!$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 41 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$.

39 $\mathbb{Q}d1 \mathbb{Q}xe7$ 40 $\mathbb{Q}e3$

Not 40 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ $\mathbb{Q}e1+$ winning a piece.

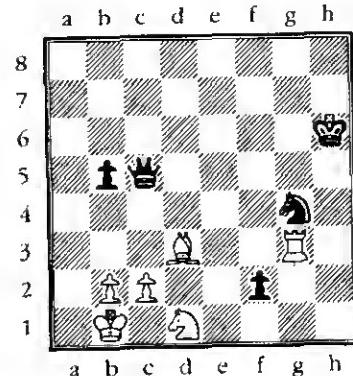
40... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 41 $\mathbb{Q}d3$

Here I imagined that regaining the pawn with $\mathbb{Q}f3$ etc. would be straightforward, but Bronstein has other ideas.

41... $\mathbb{Q}g4!$ 42 $\mathbb{Q}g3$

If 42 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 43 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ wins a piece as if 44 $\mathbb{Q}xf2?$ $\mathbb{Q}e1+$.

Now it appears White is safe as 42... $\mathbb{Q}g5?$ or 42... $\mathbb{Q}h5?$ allow the pin 43 $\mathbb{Q}e2$.



42... $\mathbb{Q}d5!!$

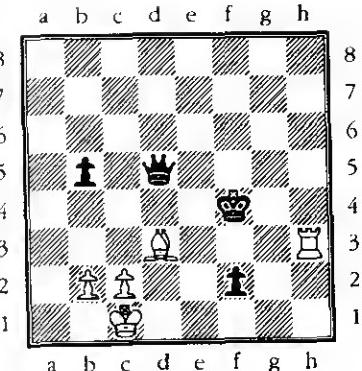
A magical move as White loses to a double attack after 43 $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ $f1=\mathbb{Q}+$ 44 $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ $\mathbb{Q}xd1+$ 45 $\mathbb{Q}a2$ $\mathbb{Q}xg4$.

43 $\mathbb{Q}e3 \mathbb{Q}xe3$ 44 $\mathbb{Q}xe3 \mathbb{Q}g5!$

Much better than 44... $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 45 $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ $f1=\mathbb{Q}+$ 46 $\mathbb{Q}a2$ when Black has queen for rook. However, if White leaves his rook on the third rank, defended by a pawn, with the pawn defended by the king, how can Black breakthrough with his king to win the game? Bronstein rules out this blockade by bringing up his king immediately.

45 $\mathbb{Q}c1 \mathbb{Q}f4$ 46 $\mathbb{Q}h3$

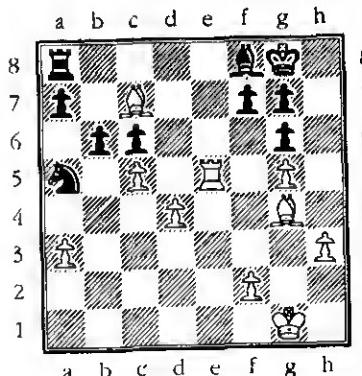
Losing at once but if 46 $\mathbb{Q}e8$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 47 $cxd3$ (47 $\mathbb{Q}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$) 47... $f1=\mathbb{Q}+$ 48 $\mathbb{Q}c2$ and the fact that White's pawns have been split up prevents him from setting up the solid blockade discussed in the last note.



46... $\mathbb{Q}e6! 0-1$

The final double attack is on the rook and e1. White resigned as if 47 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}e1+$ and mate next move.

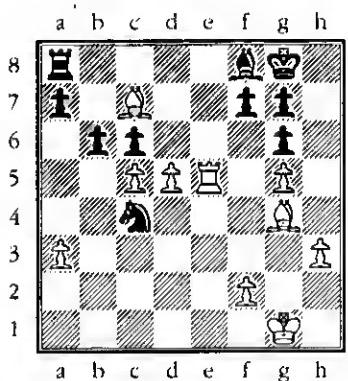
G.Kasparov - M.Adams
Linares 2002



Black played 31... $\mathbb{Q}c4$ expecting the rook to retreat. Instead there came the amazing breakthrough 32 $d5!$ White is prepared to give up the exchange to create a passed pawn. There followed 32... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $cxd5$ 34 $c6$ and the passed pawn,

aided by the two bishops won a piece: 34...f5 35 gxsf6 gxf6 36 ♜e6+ ♜g7 37 ♜g3 ♜xa3 38 ♜xd5 ♜c8 39 c7 ♜c5 40 ♜b7 ♜xc7 41 ♜xc7 Kasparov quickly wrapped things up in the endgame: 41...a5 42 ♜c6 g5 43 ♜f1 ♜g6 44 f3 ♜h5 45 ♜e8+ ♜h6 46 ♜e2 f5 47 ♜d8 1-0 Black's pawns and king are paralysed and he can only wait as White brings his king to e5 and forces Black to play f5-f4 whereupon ♜f5 followed by ♜xg5 wins both kingside pawns.

Now return to the diagram and look again at the position after 31...a4 32 d5



Ask yourself which is the more dangerous enemy of the Black position: the white rook or the passed pawn he creates after 32...♜xe5 33 ♜xe5 cxd5 34 c6. If you decide it is the passed pawn, you might find the following wonderful defence:

32...cxd5! 33 c6 ♜a5!! Black completely ignores the white rook. 34 ♜d7 ♜xc6! 35 ♜xc6 ♜c8. White is temporarily a piece up, but the pin wins one of the bishops.

Whatever White plays, Black will emerge a pawn up!

Of course it was extremely difficult to see this defence. I give three reasons why this was so—leaving out other possible factors such as time pressure and the oppressive nature of playing Kasparov!

(1) We all biased towards capturing pieces, therefore 32...♜xe5 is very hard to resist.

(2) we miss backward knight moves.

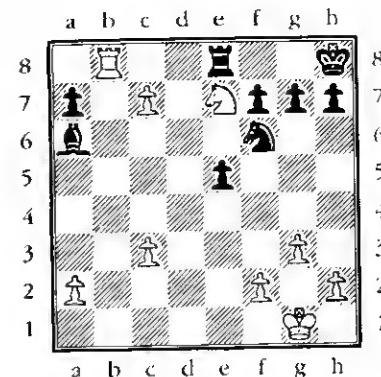
(3) Adams has just played his knight from a5 to c4 and was probably relieved to centralise it. The idea that playing it back again to a5 would have seemed bizarre.

I think only one man in the world might have seen the defence, and he was sitting on the other side of the board!

The examples so far have been blood and thunder because the time element has been vital; if the attacker hadn't acted fast the opportunity to utilise the pawn would have disappeared.

In contrast, if the opponent is bottled up by the passed pawn and has no way to free his game, the emphasis is on patience: you mustn't hurry! Kasparov has played many games with brain-busting complications—but only when the situation on the board demanded it. If he can win without giving his opponent the slightest counterplay he will always choose that option, even if it takes longer.

G.Kasparov - T.Oral
Eurotel Trophy Simul, Prague 2001



White to play

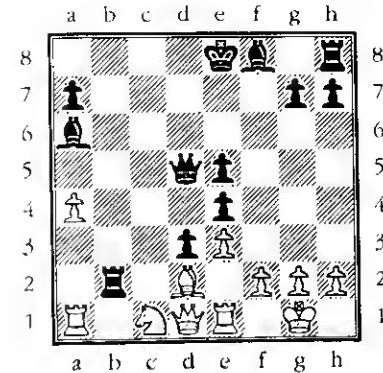
Here White could regain the piece at once with 32 c8=♕ but there is no need to hurry: the black pieces are, temporarily at least, paralysed by the passed pawn. So Kasparov played 32 c4!, utilising the second passed pawn. If now 32...h6 33 c5 ♜h7 34 ♜xe8 ♜xe8 35 c8=♕ ♜xc8 36 ♜xc8 a5 37 ♜d6! ♜c7 (if 37...♜xd6 38 cxd6 and the pawn queens) 38 ♜xf7 e4 39 ♜d6 and White wins the pawn on e4 as well with an easy win. Black tried 32...g6 which made things simpler for White as the knight on f6 lost its support: 33 ♜d5! ♜c8

Of course if 33...♜xd5 34 ♜xe8+.

34 ♜xf6 ♜g7 35 ♜xc8 ♜xc8 36 ♜e8+ 1-0

If 36...♜f8 37 ♜d6.

J.Timman, - G.Kasparov
EuroTel Trophy, Prague 1998



23 ♜c3 d2! 24 ♜f1

If 24 ♜xb2 dxel=♕+ 25 ♜xel ♜b4! and the white queen has no safe squares. After 26 ♜xb4 ♜d1+ or 26 ♜c3 ♜xc3 27 ♜xc3 ♜d1 White gets mated on the back rank.

24...♜xf1!

Kasparov wants to win as simply and cleanly as possible. Don't forget that Black is still two moves from castling: if White is allowed some freedom, even at the cost of a piece, he might be able to set up some threats against the black king. Of course the threat is very low, but Kasparov is merciless. He plans to keep White entirely bottled up.

Here, for example, 24...dxcl=♕ allows White some play after 25 ♜xd5 ♜xc3 26 ♜ac1.

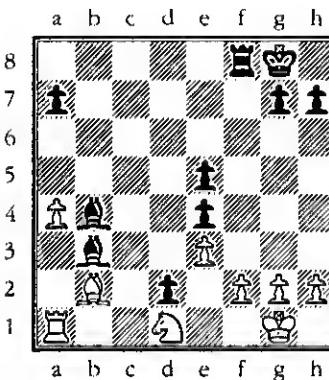
25 ♜xb2 ♜c4!

Again Kasparov is in no hurry to win material if it means that White's queen escapes into activity. He isn't interested in variations such as 25...dxc1= 26 ♜xd5 (or 26 ♜xc1) 26...♜xb2 27 ♜xf1.

26 ♜e2 ♜b3

After the exchange of queens the passed pawn will be decisive.

27 ♜c3 ♜xd1 28 ♜xd5 ♜b3 29 ♜c3 ♜b4 30 ♜d1 0-0! 0-1



A very fitting time for White to resign, just when Black completes his development! White still hasn't suffered any big material loss, but he is utterly tied up.

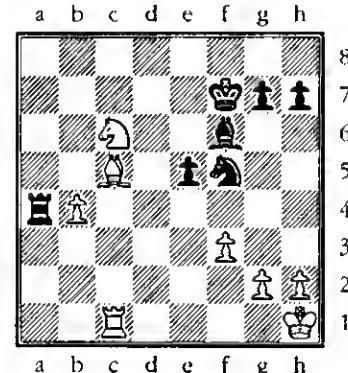
A possible finish is 31 ♜xe5 ♜c8 32 ♜b2 ♜xd1 33 ♜xd1 ♜c2 and wins after either 34 ♜a1 ♜c1 or 34 ♜b1 ♜xb2.

Nor can White's king do anything, for if 31 ♜f1 ♜c4+ 32 ♜g1 ♜e2 33 h3 (all he can do is wait) 33...♜c8 34 ♜h2 ♜xd1 35 ♜xd1 ♜c2 36 ♜xe5 ♜c1 and wins.

If you want to win quickly, don't be afraid of playing a long game. Often a patient, restrained positional move leads to a quicker win than a desperate attacking move.

There is hardly any position, no matter how good, that can't be ruined by careless play. Here is a particularly chilling example.

J.Waitzkin - R.Bates
Agency Masters, London 1998



White to play

How can White possibly lose this position? He has a strong extra passed pawn and besides Black only has three pawns and none is of any danger to White. The question only seems to be whether Bates can hold on for a draw.

41 b5?

The first sign of over-confidence. Instead 41 ♜g1 would rule out any back rank tricks.

41...♜d4!

An excellent move. Suddenly a black passed pawn appears on the scene.

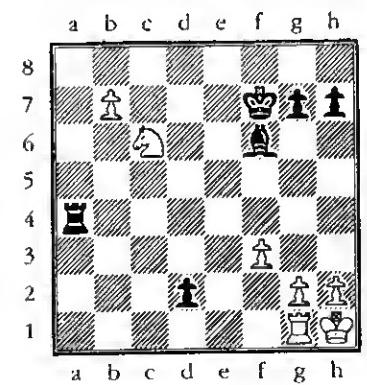
42 ♜xd4

If 42 ♜xd4 exd4 43 b6 ♜a5! is awkward for White; the rook goes to b5, if necessary, and meanwhile the advance of the passed pawn with ...d4-d3 and ...d3-d2 is difficult to meet.

42...exd4 43 b6??

White is confused by the resistance he has met but refuses to believe that the win has slipped from his grasp. He had to play 43 ♜d1.

43...d3 44 b7 d2 45 ♜g1



45...♜a1!

White must have underestimated this move.

46 b8=♛

It turns out that queening with check is more important than queening first as White is mated

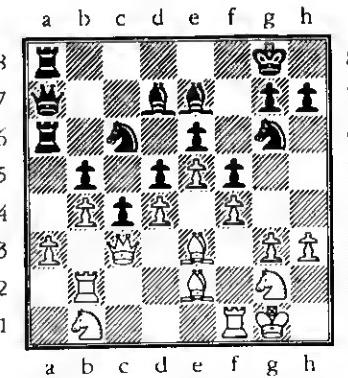
after 46 ♜xa1 ♜xa1 47 b8=♛ d1=♛.

48...♜xg1+ 47 ♜xg1 d1=♛+ 48 ♜f2 ♜c2+ 49 ♜f1 ♜c1+ 50 ♜f2 ♜xc6

Winning a piece. Black eventually ground out a win on move 64.

If a single passed pawn can cause so much trouble then it is evident that two or more, if mobile and connected, can frequently overwhelm the defence. The 'price' to stop two connected passed pawns, unless there is a blockade, is often a piece. Therefore it is well worth making a material investment to create passed pawns.

H.Jonkman - G.Hertneck
European Championship,
Saint Vincent 2000



Black to play

Black broke through on the queenside with 23...♜xa3! 24 ♜xa3 ♜xa3 25 ♜d2

After 25 $\mathbb{W}xa3$ $\mathbb{E}xa3$ 26 $\mathbb{E}fb1$ —if the b4 pawn drops the black connected passed pawns will be unstoppable—26...c3! 27 $\mathbb{B}b3$ c2 28 $\mathbb{E}1b2$ $\mathbb{E}xb3$ (simplest) 29 $\mathbb{E}xb3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4!$ and according to what White plays Black wins next move with either $\mathbb{Q}xb3$, $\mathbb{Q}xe2+$ or c1=+.

25... $\mathbb{A}d8!$

The b4 pawn is now adequately defended, but Black spots another weakness in White's structure—the d4 pawn.

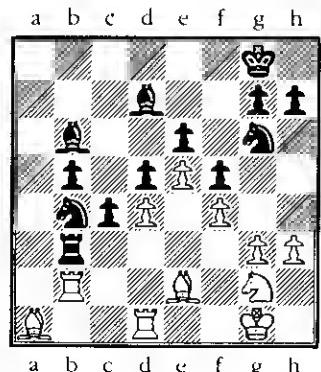
26 $\mathbb{E}d1$ $\mathbb{B}b6$ 27 $\mathbb{A}e1$

For the moment White is holding onto both b4 and d4, but after the queen exchange the situation becomes untenable.

27... $\mathbb{W}xc3$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ $\mathbb{E}a3$

The blockade now crumbles as the bishop can't retreat from c3 without losing the d pawn, while the rooks can't defend it without giving up one of the threatened pawns. White chooses the lesser evil, but he cannot hope to restrain the passed pawns.

29 $\mathbb{E}c2$ $\mathbb{B}b3$ 30 $\mathbb{A}a1$ $\mathbb{Q}xb4$ 31 $\mathbb{E}b2$



Black to play

A passed pawn isn't always an advantage: sometimes it can be sickly

31... $\mathbb{E}a3!$

A finesse: if 32 $\mathbb{E}xb4$ $\mathbb{E}ax1$ 33 $\mathbb{E}ax1$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4+$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{E}xa1$ then $\mathbb{Q}c3$ and b5-b4 and the pawns roll forward.

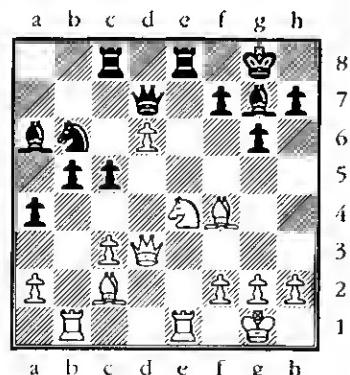
32 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 33 $\mathbb{E}c2$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 34 $\mathbb{B}b2$ $\mathbb{B}b3$ 35 $\mathbb{A}a1$ b4 36 g4 $\mathbb{E}a3$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}xc4$

A desperate attempt to stem the tide of pawns.

37... $\mathbb{d}xc4$ 38 $\mathbb{E}xc4$ $\mathbb{B}b5$ 39 $\mathbb{E}cc1$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 40 d5 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 41 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 42 $\mathbb{E}xd4$ $\mathbb{A}d3$ 0-1

In this chapter so far the passed pawns have been ferocious. Now we'll look at some games in which they have been successfully neutralised.

J.Hellsten - A.Delchev
Albacete Open 2001



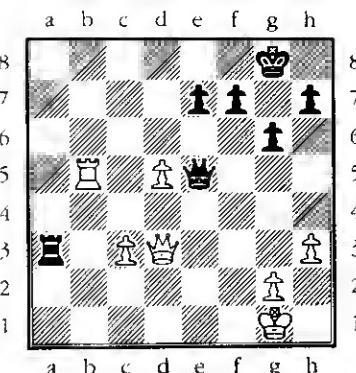
Black to play

and sap the energy of the pieces that are tied to defending it. The former World Champion Capablanca once remarked that a passed pawn is either very strong or very weak, and that the weakness or strength increased the further it advances up the board.

In the diagram Black increased the pressure on the passed pawn with 21... $\mathbb{Q}c4!$ This required careful calculation as after 22 $\mathbb{W}d5$ White was threatening 23 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ and 22... $\mathbb{W}c6??$ allows 23 $\mathbb{W}xc6$ $\mathbb{E}xc6$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}f6+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 25 $\mathbb{E}xe8+$. However, 22... $\mathbb{A}b7!$ did the trick: 23 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ $\mathbb{E}xe1+$ 25 $\mathbb{E}xe1$

Y.Naudin - O.Gladyshev

Bethune Open 2001



White to play

29 d6?

If 29 $\mathbb{E}c5$ $\mathbb{A}a1+$ looks highly unpleasant, while otherwise the c3 pawn is lost. White therefore tries to confuse matters.

29... $\mathbb{W}e1+$

This is the most straightforward way to win but it had to be calculated carefully as White's passed pawn looks dangerous.

30 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{E}xc3$ 31 $\mathbb{E}b8+$

If 31 $dxe7$ $\mathbb{E}xd3$ 32 $\mathbb{E}b8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 33 $e8=\mathbb{W}$ $\mathbb{W}g3+$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{E}d1+$ and mate next move.

31... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 32 $\mathbb{W}d4+$

Here 32 $dxe7$ $\mathbb{E}xd3$ 33 $e8=\mathbb{W}$ $\mathbb{W}g3+$ wins as in the last note.

32...f6

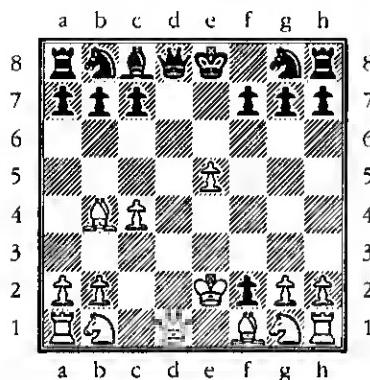
Here 32...e5 33 $\mathbb{W}xc3!$ $\mathbb{W}xc3$ 34 d7 wins for White!

33 $dxe7$ $\mathbb{W}g3+0-1$

White loses all his pieces after 34 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{E}c1+$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{E}xg1+$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}xg1$ $\mathbb{W}xb8$.

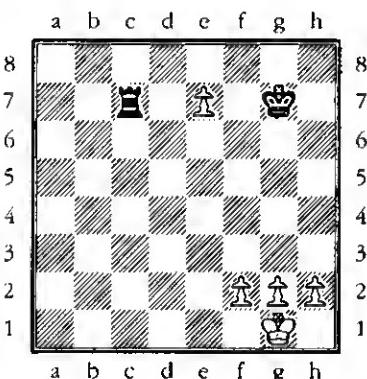
Underpromotion

I have only once been told off by my opponent for playing carelessly. This was in a club match in my early days, when he scolded for playing too fast as White: 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e5 3 dx5 d4 4 e3?? ♜b4+ 5 ♜d2 dx3! 6 ♜xb4?? falling for the trap: 6 fx3 is necessary 6...exf2+ 7 ♜e2



7...fxg1=Q+! A killing underpromotion. Instead 7...♝xd1+ 8 ♕xd1 fxg1=♛ 9 ♜xg1 is only slightly better for Black. Only here did I see that after 8 ♜xg1 ♜g4+ White loses his queen. I battled on with 9 ♜e1 but it was hopeless: 9...♝h4+ 10 ♜d2 (10 g3 ♜e4+ is even worse) 10...♝f2+ etc.

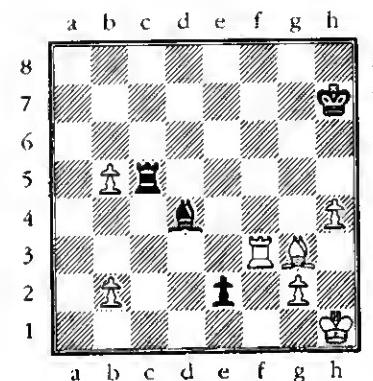
This is a well known trap and if you have the habit of playing the opening quickly and thoughtlessly it is easy to fall into it. Underpromotion may be used for the purpose of avoiding a stalemate in the endgame, but in the middlegame it is very rare; the only real scenario is to promote to a knight and give check. This will either be to gain time—as in the example above—or to fork the defending king and another piece, as in the following simple example.



If 1 e8=♛? then 1...♜c1+ mates, but instead 1 e8=Q+! followed by 2 ♜xc7 wins at once.

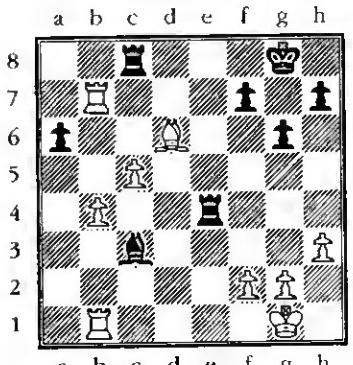
20 Passed Pawns Puzzles

1
C.Csiszar - N.McDonald
Zug 1991



*Black to play.
What is the best way to utilise the asset of the passed pawn?*

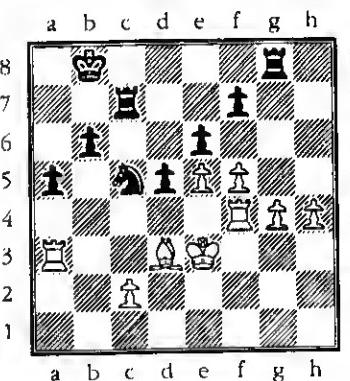
2
G.Kasparov - M.Adams
Linares 1997



Black to play

Here Adams played 30...♜c4 How would you now break through on the queenside?

3
N.McDonald - N.Carton
London 1994



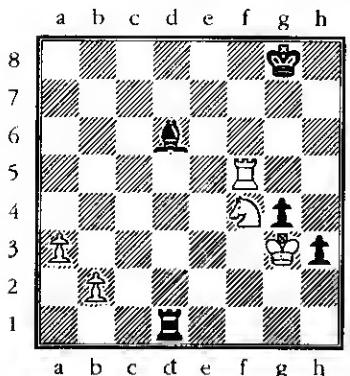
Black to play

Black tried 35...f6 36 exf6 e5 Now 37 ♜f1 ♜xg4 breaks up the phalanx of kingside passed pawns, when White will be struggling to draw in view of his scattered pieces and Black's own strong passed pawns.

Any ideas how White could do better and how do you assess the position?

4

D.Sadvakasov - A.Morozevich
Astana 2001

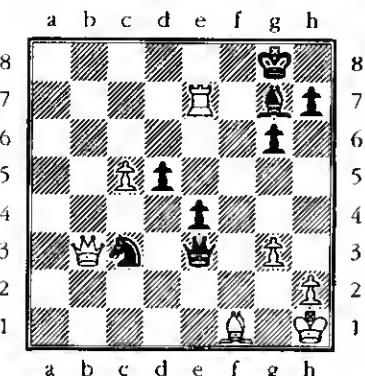


Black to play

Black has two passed pawns, but it isn't easy to touch down on the eighth rank. If for example 42... $\mathbb{K}f7$ 43 $\mathbb{B}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 44 $\mathbb{B}xg4$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4+$ White loses after 45 $\mathbb{B}xf4?$ $\mathbb{B}xf4$ 46 $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ h2 and the pawn slips through, but instead 45 $\mathbb{Q}xh3!$ eliminates the last pawn and allows White to escape into a theoretically drawn endgame. Starting from the diagram, can you find something better for Black?

5

P.Lukacs - N.McDonald
First Saturday, Budapest 1995



White to play

In the game White played 28 c6 and Black replied 28... $\mathbb{W}c1$ threatening mate. How should White respond? And can you find a better move for Black than 28... $\mathbb{W}c1$? Clue: it's very complicated but basically Black has to try to force perpetual check or he will lose as White's passed pawn is marching through.

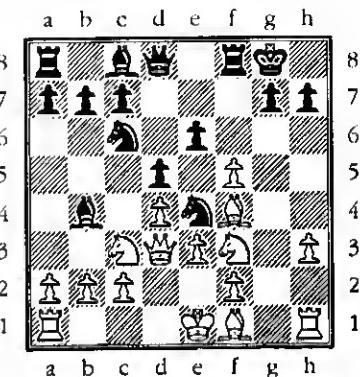
21 Opening Lines

Whether a key line is open or closed can have a decisive bearing on the outcome of a game. This was

recognised in the late 19th century when, after two centuries of disasters on f7 after 1 e4 e5 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 3 $\mathbb{A}c4$, players started playing 1...e6! to block out the bishop on c4. A lot of tactical manoeuvres and sacrifices are ruled out by a blocked centre.

Nevertheless, all through the ages players have come to grief precisely because they have trusted in the closed nature of a position to allow them to take liberties such as delaying development or pawn hunting. Then unexpectedly the centre has burst open and they have been swept away by a wave of tactics.

expecting 9... $\mathbb{exf5}$ or 9... $\mathbb{Bxf5}$, when the position in the centre is static. Instead Black blasted open lines with



9...e5!! 10 $\mathbb{dx}e5$ $\mathbb{B}xf5$

The light-squared bishop comes to life. Suddenly White has no defence against a discovered attack on his queen by the knight, as if she retreats to d1 then 11... $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ is decisive. The line White chose in the game is even worse than that scenario.

11 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3+$ 12 $\mathbb{bx}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf2$

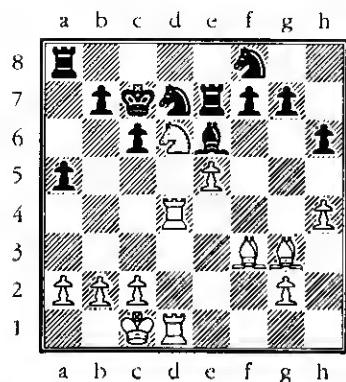
Double attack!

13 $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3+$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ $\mathbb{W}d7$
0-1

P.Wikstrom - T.Johansson
Gausdal 2002

After the opening moves 1 d4 f5 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 3 h3 d5 4 g4 $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ e6 7 e3 $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 8 $\mathbb{W}d3$ 0-0 White played 9 $\mathbb{gxf5}$ no doubt

J.Degraeve - S.Kasparov
Bethune Open 2001



Black to play

Here 20... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ looks solid enough but Sergei Kasparov played 20... $\mathbb{Q}b6?$ which not only opens the d file but also takes away the b6 square from his king. If you are wondering why this should matter, look at what happens now:

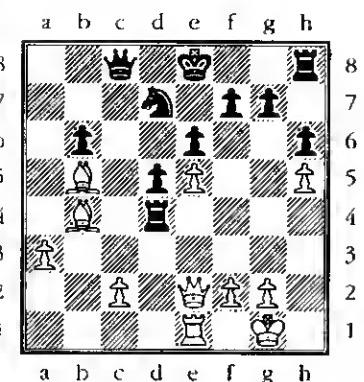
21 $\mathbb{Q}f5!! \mathbb{Q}d7$

Black gives up a pawn as after 21... $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 22 e6+ the open d file and open diagonal combine to produce a mate: 21... $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}d8$ mate. If Black had played 20... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ he would have been able to play 21... $\mathbb{Q}b6$ escaping the mate.

22 $\mathbb{Q}xg7 \mathbb{Q}xd4$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}xd4 \mathbb{Q}d8$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}f4$

and here Black gave up in exasperation. 1-0

V.Topalov - B.Gulko
Dos Hermanas 1994



White to play

Black is the exchange up but the white bishop pair look menacing. The pin on d7 may not seem that significant as the knight is defended twice and the d file is closed. If it were Black's move he would play 24... $\mathbb{Q}xb4$ 25 axb4 0-0 with a safe position. So White has to do something fast.

24 $\mathbb{Q}d1!$

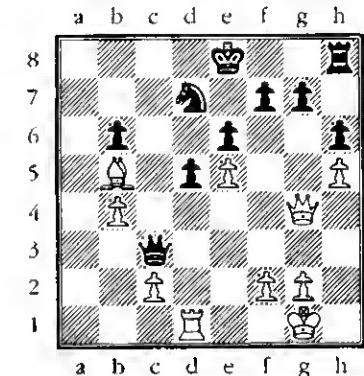
In some ways this is an extraordinary move as White offers the exchange of rooks when he seems to be running short of pieces to attack with. However, the black rook was performing an excellent service guarding the d file and preventing $\mathbb{W}g4$, besides being ready to sacrifice itself with $\mathbb{Q}xb4$ to allow the king to escape. The game now

finished 24... $\mathbb{Q}xb4$ giving back the exchange straight away, but White maintains strong pressure. The alternative 24... $\mathbb{Q}xd1+$ is considered below as puzzle number four.

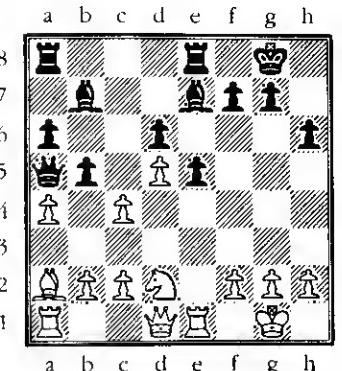
25 axb4 $\mathbb{W}c3$

If 25...0-0 26 c4! and the potential attack on d7 is very awkward: White will certainly win a pawn.

26 $\mathbb{W}g4!$



G.Kasparov - P.Leko
Linares 2001



Black to play

Peter Leko is a pawn down against Kasparov and quite understandably hurried to regain it with 20... $\mathbb{W}xa4?$. But then came 21 e5!!.

Who would have thought that the f7 square would suddenly become a target? If 21...dxc5 there follows a decisive line clearance: 22 d6! $\mathbb{Q}xd6?$ better to give up the bishop 23 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ a killer discovered attack 23... $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}xa4$ and Black loses his queen.

21... $\mathbb{W}b4?$

A groggy move. White has a strong protected passed pawn after 21... $\mathbb{W}d4$ 22 c6 $\mathbb{Q}c8$, but at least the bishop on a2 remains inactive.

22 $\mathbb{Q}e4!$

White could play 22 c6 with a big positional advantage, but Kasparov

An excellent temporary pawn sacrifice to end the black queen's blockade of the c pawn. Black has little choice but to accept as g7 is attacked and castling drops the knight. Besides the breakthrough 27 $\mathbb{Q}xd5!$ exd5? 28 $\mathbb{W}xd7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 29 $\mathbb{W}d8$ mate is threatened. 26... $\mathbb{W}xe5$ 27 c4! Now Black's collapse is swift. 27...f5 28 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 29 cxd5 exd5 30 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 31 $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 32 $\mathbb{W}a7!$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}c1+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 34 $\mathbb{W}b7!$ 1-0 Mate will follow on c8 or c7 after all sensible replies.

sees that he can decide the game in direct tactical style. This is what is meant by the word 'flair'—not accepting a safe advantage when a dynamic approach will give even more.

22... $\mathbb{W}xb2$

It is the same old story after 22...dxc5 23 c3!—over the next two moves White drives the black queen to an exposed square—23... $\mathbb{W}xb2$ 24 $\mathbb{E}e2!$ $\mathbb{W}a3$ 25 d6 and there is no good answer to 26 $\mathbb{A}xf7+$, to say nothing of 26 dxe7.

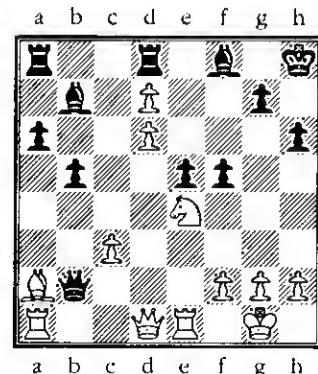
23 cxd6 $\mathbb{A}f8$ 24 c3!

The trap closes on the black queen. The main threat is 25 $\mathbb{A}e2$ $\mathbb{W}a3$ 26 $\mathbb{A}b3$ winning queen for rook.

24...f5 25 d7 $\mathbb{A}ed8$

If 25...fxe4 26 dxe8= $\mathbb{W}xe8$ 27 d6+ leaves White the exchange up with a very strong passed pawn.

26 d6+ $\mathbb{W}h8$



27 $\mathbb{Q}c5!!$

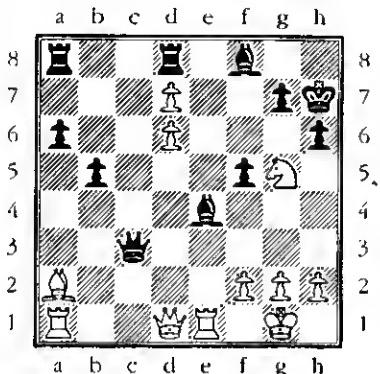
An elegant knight manoeuvre. There are three facets: attack on the

bishop on b7, attack on the queen and attack on the weak f7 square.

27... $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}d3!$ $\mathbb{W}xc3$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$

Now the threats include 30 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ winning the bishop with a skewer.

29... $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}g5+$

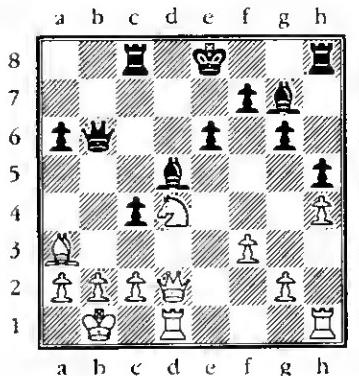


1-0

If 31...hxg5 32 $\mathbb{W}h5$ mate. If 31... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ fxe4 33 $\mathbb{W}d5$ when 33... $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 34 $\mathbb{W}xd6$ just leaves White a piece up while a decisive king hunt begins after 33... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 34 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}d5!$ $\mathbb{E}a7$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}xe4+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}d5$ (clearing the e6 square for the rook or queen) 37... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ (Black is also mated after 37... $\mathbb{Q}axd7$ 38 $\mathbb{W}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 39 $\mathbb{E}e5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 40 g3+) 38 $\mathbb{E}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 39 f4+ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 40 $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 41 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+$ gxh6 42 $\mathbb{W}g4$ mate. Meanwhile 31... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ fxe4 33 $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}ab8$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}xe4+$ forces the black king forward to its doom.

I doubt if Leko looked at these variations before deciding to resign—he knew that once his king started wandering to squares like f6 there would be various easy wins for White.

**G.Kasparov - V.Kramník
Siemens Giants, Frankfurt 1999**



White to play

Black cannot castle, but on the other hand he has the strong threat of 27...c3, breaking open White's queenside. If White plays in natural style with 27 c3, then 27... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 28 $\mathbb{W}xd4$ —if 28 cxd4 c3 29 $\mathbb{W}c2$ $\mathbb{Q}d7!$ and Black has an attack—28... $\mathbb{W}xd4$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ and having exchanged queens Black has little to fear.

Instead Kasparov showed his flair for the initiative with

27 $\mathbb{W}g5!$ $\mathbb{A}f8$

If 27... $\mathbb{W}c7$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}hel$ continues the build-up, when after 28... $\mathbb{A}f8$ White can play 29 $\mathbb{W}xd5$ simply winning a piece or try 29 $\mathbb{W}f6?$ leading to a spectacular mating finish if Black saves his rook: 29... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}xe6!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$ fxe6 32 $\mathbb{W}xe6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 33 $\mathbb{W}xg8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 34 $\mathbb{W}xf8$ mate! or 29... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}xe6!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$ fxe6 32 $\mathbb{W}xf8$ mate.

This is pretty, but instead Black can resist with 29... $\mathbb{Q}xa3$ 30 $\mathbb{W}xh8+$

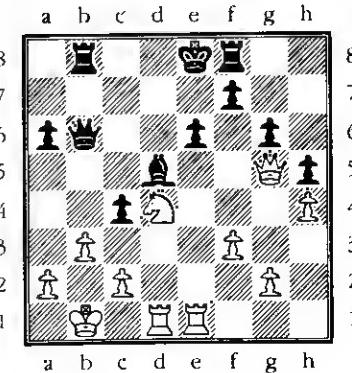
$\mathbb{Q}e7$, when he is only the exchange down.

If you have a 100% clear win of a piece should you try for a quicker and more pretty win that contains an element of risk? If it is a serious tournament or club game, then you should go for the simple win every time. On the other hand, if it is a friendly game or a game in a tournament with nothing at stake, play the risky move. You will learn a lot more about chess that way and be forced to exercise your imagination. However, if your current level of experience is such that you don't always win when a piece up, then take the piece even in friendly games and practice how to exploit a material advantage.

28 $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ $\mathbb{E}xh8$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}hel$

White brings up his last undeveloped piece into the attack. In contrast, there is no good way for Black to activate his king's rook. Therefore when the game opens up he will for all intents and purposes be a rook down.

29... $\mathbb{E}b8$ 30 b3



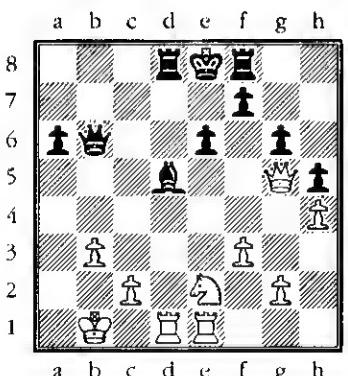
Note that b3 is attacked four times and only defended three times, but Black's queen and rook on b8 are the 'wrong way round' to stage a breakthrough! Thus if you swap them around, with the queen on b8 and the rook on b6, Black would be able to carry out the attack: 30...cxb3 31 cxb3 ♜xb3 32 axb3 ♜xb3+ 33 ♜xb3 ♜xb3+ and the queen gives perpetual check after 34 ♜a1 ♜a3+ 35 ♜b1 ♜b3+ 36 ♜c1 ♜c3+ etc. Thus Black would have been able to escape from the tricky situation with a draw.

The order of pieces is vital when attacking any point.

30...♜d8 31 ♜e2!

The knight heads for c3 or f4 to put pressure on the bishop, which is Black's defensive fortress in the centre.

31...cxb3 32 axb3



Before retreating his knight Kasparov had to make sure that Black can't sacrifice on b3: 32...♜xb3 and White loses after 33 cxb3? ♜xb3+ 34 ♜a1 (34 ♜c1 ♜c8+ 35 ♜c2 ♜c2 mate) 34...♜a3+

35 ♜b1 ♜b8+ 36 ♜c2 ♜b2+ 37 ♜c1 ♜al mate. However 33 ♜xd8+ exchanges twice on d8 and then captures the bishop with an easy win.

32...♜d7

Now taking on b3 is a real threat, for example if 33 ♜f4? ♜xb3 34 ♜xd7 ♜xd7 35 cxb3? ♜xb3+ 36 ♜a1 ♜a3+ 37 ♜b1 ♜b8+ and the other black rook unexpectedly enters the game with mate after 38 ♜c2 ♜b2+ 39 ♜c1 ♜a1.

33 ♜b2!

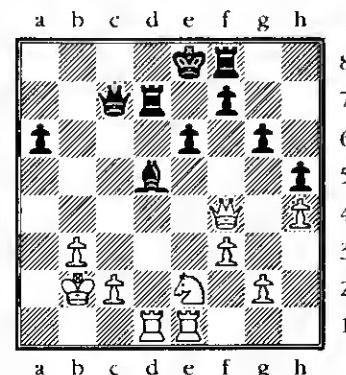
A simple but effective precaution. Black's only hope of counterplay disappears after which it is all one way traffic.

33...♜d8

If 33...♜b7 34 ♜xd5! exd5 35 ♜d4+ ♜d7 36 ♜e7+ ♜c8 37 ♜xf8+ is crushing.

34 ♜f4 ♜c7

Still trying to exchange queens, but it meets with a startling refutation. In any case, with the rook on f8 shut out of the game and a Kasparov attack about to begin with 35 ♜c3, Black had little hope.



35 ♜xd5!!

A fantastic combination of three themes: pin, discovered check and removing the defender.

Removing the defender: if 35...♜xd5 36 ♜xc7 wins the queen.

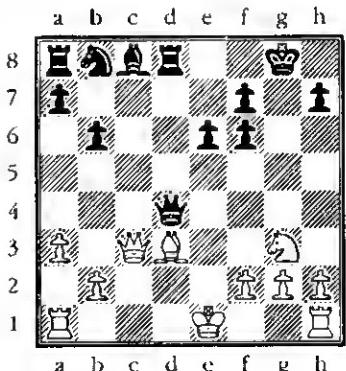
Pin: if 35...♜xf4 36 ♜xf4 ♜xd5 37 ♜xd5 and Black remains a piece down as the e pawn is pinned.

Discovered check—see the game continuation:

35...exd5 36 ♜d4+!

Black resigned. If 36...♜e7 37 ♜xc7 and Black can't recapture the queen as his rook is pinned. Or, the nicest point of all, if 36...♜d8 37 ♜e6+! fxe6 38 ♜xf8 mate.

G.Kasparov - J.Timman
EuroTel Trophy, Prague 1998



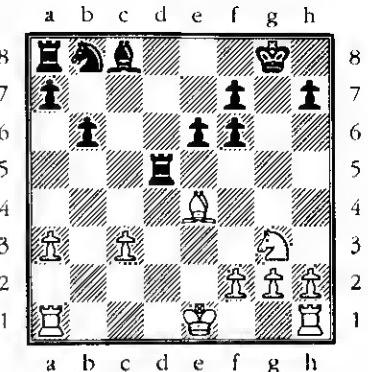
White to play

Timman had played a very risky opening and though he has an extra pawn things look very bad for him in the diagram after...

15 ♜e4!

...attacking the entombed rook on a8. But the Dutchman tried

15...♜xc3+ 16 bxc3 ♜d5!



Now after 17 ♜xd5 exd5 Black has a solid position and can develop with ♜e6 and ♜d7, when the weakness of c3 will make it very difficult for White to prove any advantage. Even less advisable for White is 17 c4 ♜e5 18 0-0 ♜xe4 19 ♜xe4 ♜d7 when Black is solidly placed without even a weakness on d5.

Rather than win material immediately Kasparov elects to keep up his initiative by exploiting his lead in development. I wonder how many club players would have been as patient?

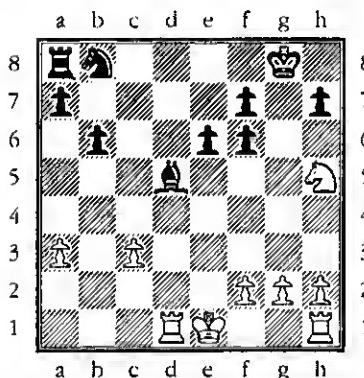
17 ♜d1!! ♜b7

If 17...♜xd1+ 18 ♜xd1 and White wins a piece. Nor could Black play 17...♜e5 because of 18 ♜d8+ ♜g7 19 ♜xc8 f5 20 f4! ♜xe4+ 21 ♜xe4 fxe4 22 ♜e2 and, with the black queenside completely paralysed, White wins the knight with 23 ♜d1 and 24 ♜dd8.

18 ♜xd5 ♜xd5

Here 18...exd5 is so ugly that it is no surprise Black avoided it. A sharp retort by White is 19 c4 dxc4 20 $\mathbb{Q}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}f5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ when if 22... $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}f5!$ threatens 25 g4 which can only be prevented by 24... $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ giving up the bishop. Instead 22... $\mathbb{Q}c6!$ when 23 $\mathbb{Q}xa8$ $\mathbb{Q}xa8$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ gives White a winning end-game, but there would still be a lot of work to be done.

19 $\mathbb{Q}h5!$



19... $\mathbb{Q}d7$

If 19... $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}d8$ is mate. The only chance was 19... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ but 20 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ is hopeless.

20 c4!

Setting up a knight fork.

20... $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xf6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ f6 24 $\mathbb{Q}e2!$

The knight is surrounded but the white rook will wake up in time to rescue it.

24... $\mathbb{Q}c8$

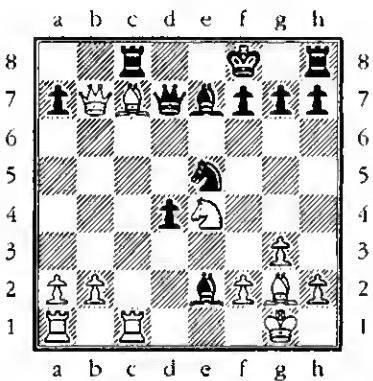
An elegant finish is 24... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 26 c5! $\mathbb{Q}d8$ —or the knight escapes—27 cxb6! $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}xd7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 29 bxa7 and queens.

25 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$

If 25... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 26 c5 $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 27 c6.

26 $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 1-0

N.Miezis - D.Houdart
Bethune Open 2001



White to play

White is in an awkward pin. Nevertheless, with one black rook shut out of the game on h8 and the black king precariously placed on f8 it feels like Black's game is hanging by a thread. The question is how can White use his superior fire-power to land a decisive blow? If he takes too long then Black's passed pawn will become dangerous or he will play g7-g6 and $\mathbb{Q}g7$ and bring his rook into the game. So no time is to be lost.

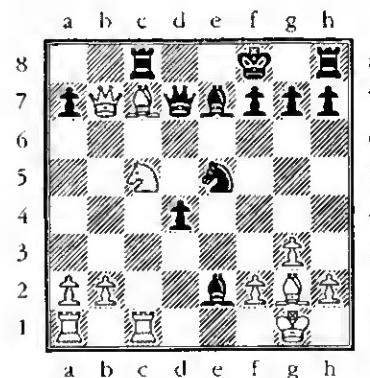
Black's back rank is looking extremely vulnerable. If White were

able to move the bishop from c7 with check, then Black wouldn't have time to take White's queen. This would give White time to strike against Black's back rank.

This idea would work perfectly after 20 $\mathbb{Q}d6?$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6?$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}xd6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xc8+$ with mate to follow.

However, not very clear is 20... $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}c8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ d3. White is two exchanges up, but the passed pawn still has to be neutralised. Also after 20... $\mathbb{Q}a6?$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}xa6$ $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}b5$ $\mathbb{Q}xc1+$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}xc1$ g6 Black has a fighting chance.

White in fact played 20 $\mathbb{Q}c5!!$



20... $\mathbb{Q}f5$

If 20... $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ or 20... $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}xd7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}c8+$ win very easily.

Or 20... $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ and Black cannot meet the threat of 22 $\mathbb{Q}d6+$, for example, 21...f6 22 $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ and one way for White to win is 24 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}xb7$ 25

$\mathbb{Q}xb7$ and White remains a piece up.

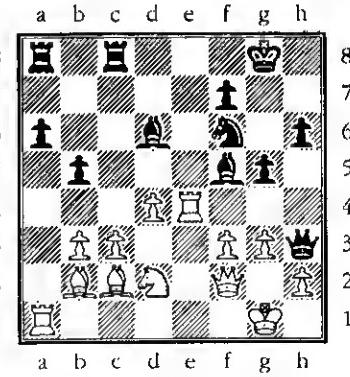
Also insufficient is 21... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ d3 23 $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}a5$ and the passed pawn is stopped.

21 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 1-0

The passed pawn has vanished. White's threats include 23 b4, winning the bishop, and if 22... $\mathbb{Q}g4$ to meet this then there is another pin: 23 $\mathbb{Q}xc5+$ $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}b4$ and the rook is lost.

So far we have seen some magnificent examples of line opening. The following game shows that sometimes a combinative sequence can be used to plug lines.

R.Ponomariov - M.Adams
Linares 2002

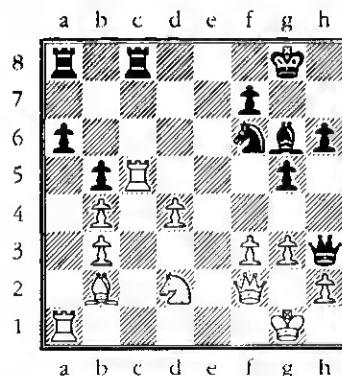


Black to play

It is Black's move in this sharp position between two of the top GMs in the world. He is a pawn down but he could win the exchange by capturing on e4. However, after 23... $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ White has ample compensation for

the material in the form of his strong centre and the fragility of Black's kingside. So Adams came up with 23... $\mathbb{Q}b4$! attacking the c3 pawn. If now 24 cxb4? $\mathbb{R}xc2$ and the black rook is in an excellent position where it attacks the bishop on b2 and pins the knight on d2. White's game would collapse after 25 $\mathbb{B}b1$ $\mathbb{A}xe4$ 26 fxe4 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$. Nor does 24 $\mathbb{W}e3$? $\mathbb{Q}d5$ help. So the question for Ponomariov is: how can I meet the pressure along the c file without allowing the black rook to invade on c2? He solved this perfectly with 24 $\mathbb{E}e5$!! Remember that no pin is absolute unless it is on the king! 24... $\mathbb{A}xc2$ 25 cxb4 $\mathbb{Q}g6$

Clearing the c2 square for the rook, but 26 $\mathbb{E}c5$!



plugged the c file just in time. Now Black has no counterplay and his kingside will be very draughty after White unleashes his dark squared bishop with d4-d5. Ponomariov won after a hard fight:

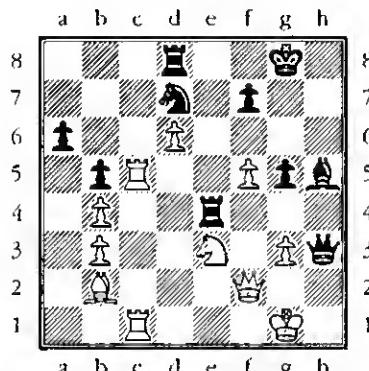
26... $\mathbb{E}e8$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{E}ad8$ 28 d5 $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}e3$!

Planning a big attack with $\mathbb{Q}g4$ and $\mathbb{W}d4$. Naturally White would be delighted to have connected passed pawns after 29... $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ 30 bxc5.

29...h5 30 f4!

Preparing to shut in the black bishop on b2 and pins the knight on d2. White will tighten his control of the centre.

30...h4 31 f5 hxg3 32 hxg3 $\mathbb{Q}h5$
33 d6 $\mathbb{E}e4$ 34 $\mathbb{E}ac1$



34... $\mathbb{Q}xc5$

White was planning 35 $\mathbb{E}c8$ with a decisive attack, so Black finally takes the rook and stakes everything on a last desperate lunge against the white king.

35 bxc5 $\mathbb{W}h7$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ $\mathbb{E}g8$ 37 d7 $\mathbb{E}h4$! 38 $\mathbb{W}g2$!

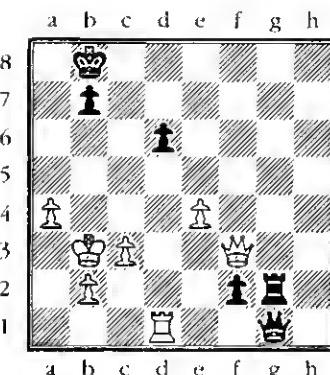
Not 38 gxh4 gxh4+ 39 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}f3$. The exchange of queens kills off all Black's hopes.

38... $\mathbb{Q}f3$ 39 $\mathbb{W}xh3$ $\mathbb{E}xh3$ 40 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ g4 41 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{E}h5$ 42 d8=math> \mathbb{E}xd8 43 $\mathbb{E}xd8$ $\mathbb{E}xf5$ 44 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{E}h5$ 45 $\mathbb{Q}h4$
1-0

22 Opening Lines Puzzles

1

N.McDonald - P.Briggs
Hastings Masters 1995



Black to play

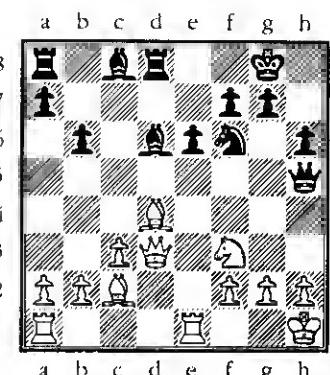
Should Black

- (a) keep the tension by playing 40... $\mathbb{Q}a8$;
- (b) play 40... $\mathbb{W}xd1+$ 41 $\mathbb{W}xd1$ $\mathbb{E}g1$ to force through the f pawn;
- (c) play 40...f1=math> \mathbb{W} giving up the passed pawn but clearing the way for 41... $\mathbb{W}b6+$ with a double attack on b2.

It's your choice!

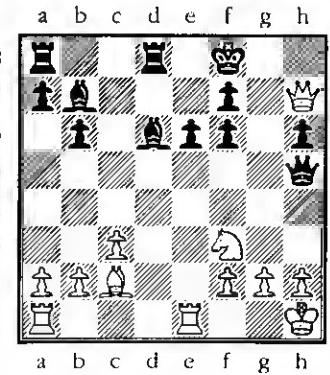
2

N.McDonald - J.Gonzalez Garcia
First Saturday, Budapest, 1995



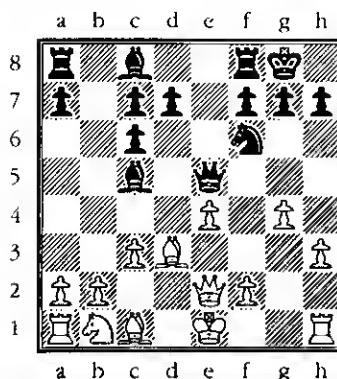
Black to play

Black played 18... $\mathbb{Q}b7$ reckoning that after 19 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{G}xf6$ —not however 19... $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ when 20 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 21 $\mathbb{W}h8$ is mate—20 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$



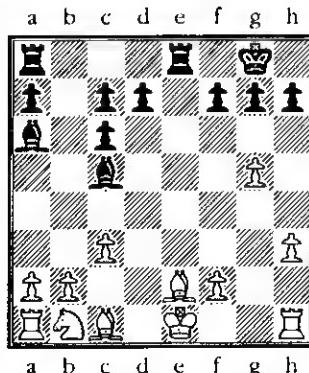
his king would be safe and then the threat of 21... $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ followed by 22... $\mathbb{W}xh2$ mate would be decisive. Was he right?

3
G.Kasparov - P.Leko
Tilburg 1997



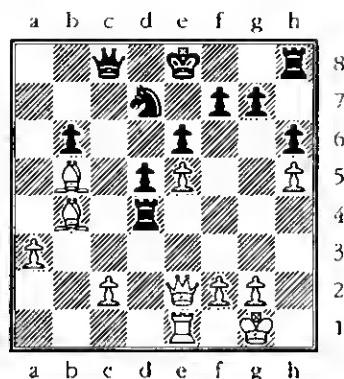
White to play

After 12 g5, the Hungarian GM played 12...Qxe4 and there followed 13 Qxe4 (if 13 Wxe4 Qxe4+ 14 Qxe4 Qe8 15 f3 d5 and Black regains the piece with an excellent game) 13...Qe8 14 Qf3 Wxe2+ 15 Qxe2 Qa6



Who has blundered?

4
V.Topalov - B.Gulko
Dos Hermanas 1994



White to play

This puzzle has no right and wrong answer: instead it is designed to help you practice your analysis of a complicated position. There is no better way to improve than to select the key point in a hard fought game and analyse it 'to the death'.

In the Topalov-Gulko game, given earlier in the chapter, after 24 Qd1 Black gave up the exchange immediately with 24...Qxb4. Instead the critical continuation is 24...Qxd1+ 25 Qxd1. In his analysis in *Informator 60*, Topalov now gives the laconic comment 'intending c2-c4 and wins'. However, things are by no means that simple after 25...Qd8! breaking the pin on the knight. Have a go at analysing this position and try to decide what you think is the strongest line. As a guide, I spent about one and a half hours analysing it while preparing the book. You might like to write down some of your analysis.

Puzzles 5-9

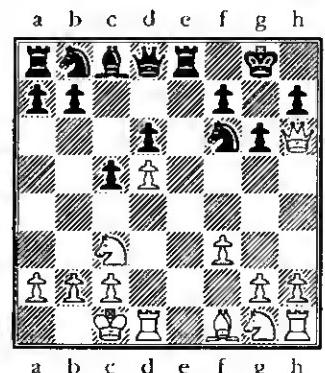
Congratulations on getting to the final puzzle in the book! I have chosen an exciting miniature game that illustrates many of the tactical themes discussed in the book. I have put key references to these themes in bold. I suggest you play through the game and stop off to answer each question as you come to it. There are five in total.

M.Adams - K.Georgiev
Elenite 1993

1 d4 Qf6 2 Qg5 Qe4 3 Qf4 c5 4 f3 Qf6 5 d5 d6 6 e4 g6 7 Qc3 Qg7 8 Wd2 0-0

A risky decision as White is angling for a kingside attack. It was better to leave White guessing where the black king will end up with 8...a6. After 9 a4—to restrain Black from gaining space with b7-b5—it would become a much less attractive option for White to castle queenside as he has loosened his pawn cover there.

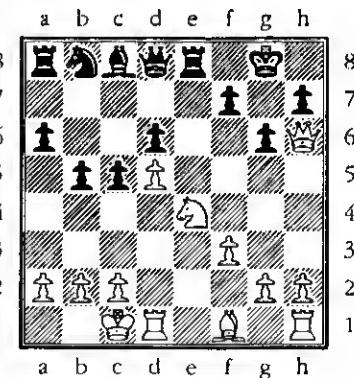
9 Qh6 Qxh6 10 Wxh6 e6 11 0-0-0 exd5 12 exd5 Qe8



13 Qge2!

The first important tactical point remains behind the scenes but is of importance. If White had lunged forwards with 13 h4 then Black has the chance to meet the attack with 13...W e7 intending 14...W e3+ 15 Wxe3 Qxe3 exchanging off queens. Adams' idea is that if 13...W e7 now he can continue 14 Qg3 Qe3? 15 Wxe3 Qxe3 16 Qge4, trapping the rook on e3, which will be lost to a subsequent Qd2 to say nothing of the attack on d6. Note how Adams employs the trap to prevent Black from freeing his game with a queen exchange — he isn't setting a 'cheapo' just for the sake of it.

13...a6 14 Qg3 b5 15 Qce4 Qxe4 16 Qxe4



16...f5

This weakens the kingside and invites the knight to a most threatening square on g5. Of course a player like Georgiev—who had an Elo rating of 2660 when this game was played—is well aware of the drawbacks to this move.

Puzzles 5-7

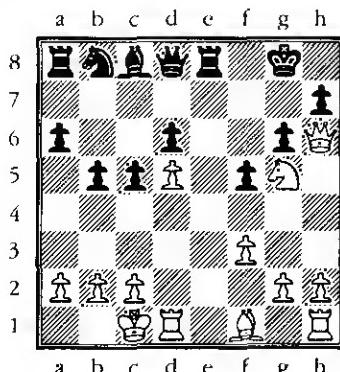
Three questions to see if you are awake:

5) Firstly, how would White answer 16... $\mathbb{A}f5$, challenging the knight in a different way?

6) Secondly, how would White meet 16... $\mathbb{A}d7$ to bring the knight over to the defence of the kingside?

7) Thirdly, how would he meet 16... $\mathbb{W}e7$?

17 $\mathbb{Q}g5$



17... $\mathbb{W}e7$?

Before reading on you might like to see if you can find Adams' next move. There are some subtle points. Have a look at the piece disposition on both sides and let your fantasy soar!

Instead 17... $\mathbb{W}e7$ 18 h4 $\mathbb{W}f8$ 19 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$ $\mathbb{W}xf8$ 20 h5! and White will open the h file for his rook and keep the knight on the dominant g5 square for if 20...h6 White has 21 hxg6! hxg5 22 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ $\mathbb{G}g7$ 23 $\mathbb{W}xc8$ $\mathbb{W}xg6$ 24 g4! opening a line for the bishop. 24...fxg4 25 $\mathbb{A}d3+$! A

zwischenzug before the recapture of the pawn. By checking first White prevents the bishop being shut in after 25 fxg4 c4. 25... $\mathbb{G}g7$ 26 fxg4 when with Black's queenside pieces paralysed White can build up a decisive attack with $\mathbb{E}h1$, etc. Now 26...c4 would be pointless after 27 $\mathbb{A}f5$ etc.

It wasn't necessary for White to see this whole variation over the board. If Black had played 17... $\mathbb{E}e7$ I suspect Adams would have got as far as 23 $\mathbb{W}xc8$ in his calculation and then relied on his positional judgement to tell him (correctly) that he had a big advantage because of the pin on b8.

In any case, Black played 17... $\mathbb{W}e7$. After this move the conditions for a combination are set. I'm sure that Adams saw his next move very quickly, perhaps instantaneously—he has a very sharp eye for tactics! But if he had had to reason things out perhaps his internal dialogue would have been something like what follows:

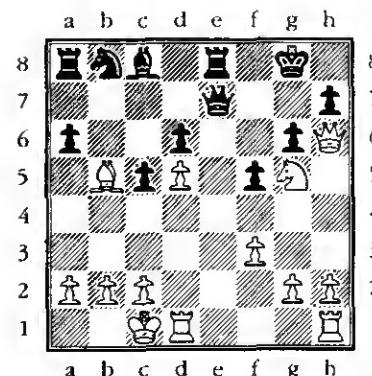
'Black is a long way from completing his development, I have two pieces aggressively posted near his king, occupying dark square holes in his loose pawn structure. Therefore, if I can exploit the open e file there should be an overwhelming combination available.'

Let's think about things more specifically. The black queen has to stay on the second rank guarding h7. Otherwise I will play $\mathbb{W}xb7+$ with a quick mate or at least a very strong breakthrough. If somehow I can play $\mathbb{E}e1$, the black queen won't be able to defend both h7 and the

rook on e8. She will be overloaded, with two functions when she can only do one. If she moves out of the way my reply $\mathbb{E}xe8+$ would drag her away from the defence of h7. There aren't any Black pieces that can interpose on the e file after $\mathbb{E}el$ —the only move $\mathbb{A}e6$ is a joke after $\mathbb{E}xe6$. So how can I get my bishop on f1 out of the way?'

The move he played was

18 $\mathbb{A}xb5!$

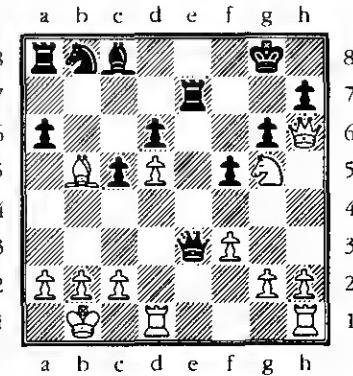


$\mathbb{W}xg7$ 20 $\mathbb{E}el$, but it would be nothing compared to what happens in the game.

18... $\mathbb{W}e3+$

If 18... $\mathbb{axb5}$ 19 $\mathbb{E}el$! and Black has a grim choice of losing his king after 19... $\mathbb{W}xc1$ 20 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$ $\mathbb{W}f8$ 21 $\mathbb{W}f7$ mate or his queen after 19... $\mathbb{W}d7$ 20 $\mathbb{E}e8+$ $\mathbb{W}xe8$ 21 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$ $\mathbb{W}f8$ 22 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ $\mathbb{W}e7$ 23 $\mathbb{E}el+$.

19 $\mathbb{Q}b1$ $\mathbb{E}e7$



Here again I suggest you should try to guess White's next move.

Perhaps Black was feeling quite happy hereabouts, thinking that the plus features for him were:

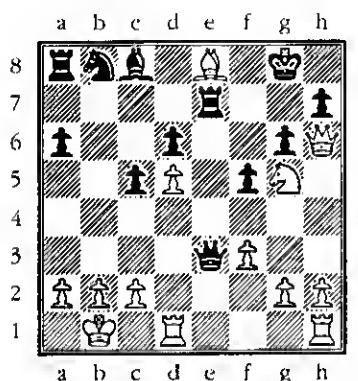
(a) control of the e file—if 20 $\mathbb{E}el$ $\mathbb{W}xe1$ 21 $\mathbb{E}el$ mate.

(b) the white knight is in an awkward pin

(c) the white bishop is hanging—White will have to waste time moving it and this will give Black the chance to develop his queenside. Then the pawn missing from the b file may allow him to start an attack on White's king with $\mathbb{E}b8$ etc.

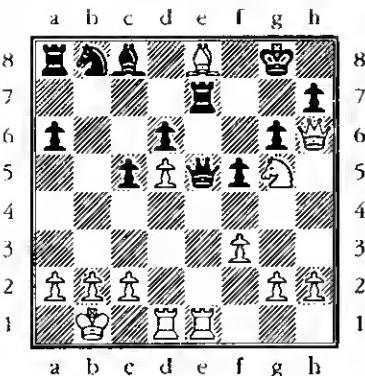
20 ♜e8!!

A brilliant move. If it came as a complete surprise to you don't be discouraged as it was probably just as big a shock to Georgiev! Take some time to see if you can grasp the idea. As David Bronstein once said to me, "after playing through a game, sit back and have a cup of tea or coffee or something stronger if you prefer and ask yourself: 'what have I seen?'"

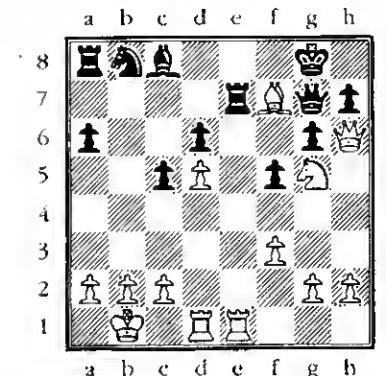
**Puzzle 8**

As the next puzzle, imagine how you would play if Black replied with the developing move 20...♝d7. The answer is given at the end of the game, but the themes at work are explained in detail in the next note.

20...♝e5 21 ♜he1! 1-0

**Puzzle 9**

Now say Black had tried 21...♝g7 and rather than 22 ♜xg7+ White had played 22 ♜f7+.



Is he still winning after this move?

After seeing this game it is hard to argue with the advice of Bent Larsen that you can't begin to play positional chess unless you have an eye for tactics. In the hands of a lesser player, White's attack might well have broken down on move 18 or 20. This was a brilliant game by Adams, but it wasn't the equivalent of casting a magical spell to steal a Dragon's egg like in a Harry Potter book—instead he applied the laws of strategy and tactics in an almost perfect way.

Such a convincing win is often described as 'effortless'. This is nonsense—it took a great deal of tactical skill and hard concentration.

The point of 20 ♜e8 is revealed after 21...♝xel. White replies not 22 ♜xe1?? when 22...♝xel is checkmate, but 22 ♜f7+!, overloading the rook on e7, which now cannot both remain defending h7 and the queen on e1. Now 22...♝h8 allows 23 ♜xh7 mate (or equally 23 ♜f8 mate), so Black has to try 22...♜xf7 23 ♜xel when he has lost his queen for insufficient material and besides he is still facing the catastrophic threats of 24 ♜e8+ or 24 ♜xf7.

Therefore Black, a strong Grandmaster, resigned here. After 21...♝g7 22 ♜xg7+! (22 ♜f7+ is discussed as the next puzzle below) 22...♜xg7 (if 22...♝xg7 simply 23 ♜xe7+ ♜f6 24 ♜c7 will keep the extra rook) 23 ♜e6!! ♜xc6 (if 23...♝d7 24 ♜xa8 leaves White easily winning on material) 24 ♜e8 checkmate! This last variation illustrates clearance with gain of time and a back rank mate.

23 To Err is Human!

As a game goes on move after move the normal state of affairs isn't combinations. It is building up our position, developing pieces, making plans, avoiding traps, etc. etc. So what are the features that set the alarm bells ringing that a combination might be possible?

The key thing to remember is that before you can make a strong combination there has to be a mistake or series of mistakes by the opponent.

If you think about how a player decides on his move or plan, you will soon realise there is wide scope for error. He uses knowledge from another game that isn't appropriate in the given situation; he half remembers a bad experience that makes him shy away from a perfectly decent line of play; or perhaps he is too scared to launch an attack or too impatient to defend.

In particular, it is hard to escape from the tyranny of the initial judgement—to change your mind about a position when the facts don't fit the preconceived idea. Players rush to their doom because they can't or are unwilling to re-evaluate the position. They may play very slowly but usually they are spending their time convincing themselves that their plan is the right one. "If you can't see what to do, wait until your opponent finds a

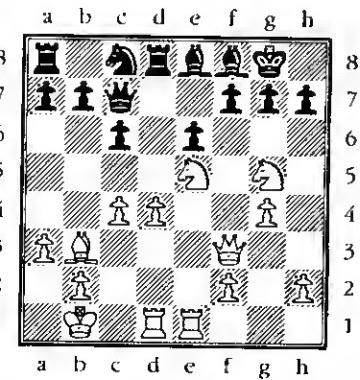
plan—it's sure to be wrong!" wrote the great German GM Tarrasch.

Once a player chooses a plan he often carries it through without checking to see if it really works, or if it is tactically sound. Because his plan is wrong, the logic of the position turns against him and move by move his position gets steadily worse. Unless he pulls himself back from the brink, a combination will appear to cut him down.

All these things or just plain weakness can lead the opponent to put his pieces onto bad squares. It is then that you pounce!

The following dramatic example shows that any square or pawn, if the player has misplaced his pieces, can become vulnerable to a combination.

R.Ponomariov - V.Ivanchuk
FIDE World Championship 2002



White to play

This game was played in the final match of the FIDE World Championship in Moscow 2002

After 23 $c5!$ Black resigned, despite having equal material and a solid looking pawn structure.

The problem is the vulnerability of the pawns on e6 and f7. It may seem surprising to hear the f7 pawn described as weak: after all, Black has his king, queen and even the bishop on e8 all defending the f7 square, whilst it is only attacked three times! However, the 'sickness' of the e6 square has spread to infect the f7 square as well. The e6 pawn is under intense pressure from the white bishop and knight on g5 and even indirectly from the rook on e1. Thus, if it were White's move, he would have two combinations available against the e6 square:

(a) a knight fork after 24 $\mathbb{Q}xe6!$? $fxe6$ 25 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ and White has two extra pawns;

(b) a breakthrough after 24 $\mathbb{Q}xe6!$? $fxe6$? 25 $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 26 $\mathbb{W}xf8$ mate.

If Black tries to defend against these threats with 23... $h6$ then 24 $\mathbb{Q}gx7!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ $\mathbb{W}xf7$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ winning Black's queen for two pieces—with two pawns thrown in as small change.

Incidentally, still good enough to win after 23... $h6$, though by no means as convincing, is 24 $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ $fxe6$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 26 $\mathbb{W}f5+$ (not falling for 26 $\mathbb{W}xf8$ $\mathbb{Q}g6+!$ with a discovered attack on White's queen) 26... $g6$ 27 $\mathbb{W}xf8$

Black has no good move after 23 $c5$. If 23... $f6$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ will be a massacre.

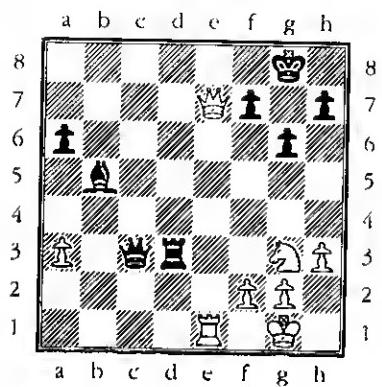
If he moves his king away to $h8$, to avoid the pin, then $f7$ drops straightaway; similarly $f7$ falls after 23... $\mathbb{Q}e7$. In fact the only way to avoid disaster on $f7$ is 23... $\mathbb{E}d5$, giving up the exchange after 24 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}cd5$. In a World Championship match it would be senseless to play on the exchange down for nothing. Therefore Ivanchuk preferred to resign immediately after 23 $c5$.

These combinations didn't come out of thin air. They arose because the black pieces are on squares where they offer no protection to the e6 square. Thus if, in the diagram, you transfer the black knight to $d5$, where it shields the $c6$ pawn against the white bishop, all the combinations vanish. White would still have a space advantage, which comes down to the fact that Black has failed to organise counterplay with ... $c6-c5$ earlier in the game. In other words, as Tartakower once remarked wryly 'a combination shows that someone has blundered'. In this case, it is Black who has blundered by making strategical mistakes.

Having reached almost the end of this book I hope that the reader has developed a good nose for a combination. A weak point, a king and queen separated by the distance of a knight fork, a piece cut off from its fellows—they all indicate some lack of harmony in the opponent's forces.

Here are two simple but striking examples of blunders induced by a reliance on a preconceived idea without checking the tactics.

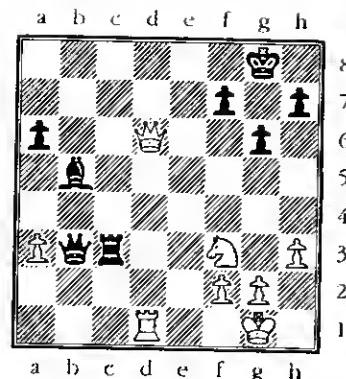
J.Sebrek - V.Schneider
Budapest 2002



White to play

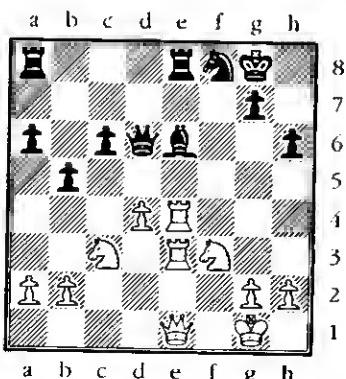
Black has the ascendancy on the queenside and threatens $\mathbb{W}xa3$; meanwhile White feels he has control on the kingside. 'The dark squares are my friends' he says to himself 'just look at the hole on f6, it is positively inviting me to put my knight there!' So he rushes to get counterplay before a3 drops and hangs a whole rook with 34 $\mathbb{Q}e4??$. The dark squares aren't his friends after 34... $\mathbb{W}xe1+$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}h2 \mathbb{W}a1$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}g5 \mathbb{W}g7$ 37 $\mathbb{W}c7 \mathbb{W}f8$ 0-1. Incidentally, White could have developed a dark square attack with 34 $\mathbb{R}e5 \mathbb{W}xa3$ 35 $\mathbb{R}c5$.

Here's a position I've created, based on this game, with basically some of the pieces shuffled a file to the left.



Here I think White is much less likely to blunder a rook with 34 $\mathbb{Q}d4??$ as he wouldn't feel as secure on the dark squares—the rook on d1 is on a light square, and Black has good light square control. The idea that blunders can be caused by believing that you are invincible on squares of a certain colour has also been discussed in the chapter on knight forks.

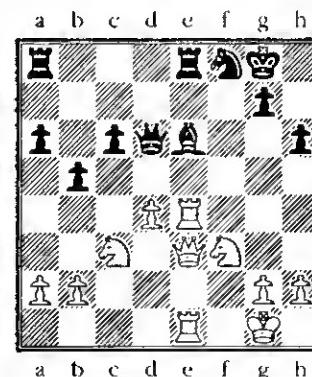
G.Flear - S.Smetakin
Hastings Challengers 2002



Black to play

In this position the black bishop on e6 is attacked three times and defended three times; therefore it is safe from capture. Black, however, sought to ease the tension as has been done in many games by offering an exchange of rooks on the e file with 22... $\mathbb{R}f7??$. Unfortunately for him, in this specific case, the rook on e8 is attacked three times and only defended twice: this means that White wins a piece after 23 $\mathbb{R}xe8$ $\mathbb{R}xe8$ 24 $\mathbb{R}xe8$ $\mathbb{R}xe8$ 25 $\mathbb{R}xe8$. In the game Black resigned after 23 $\mathbb{R}xe8$.

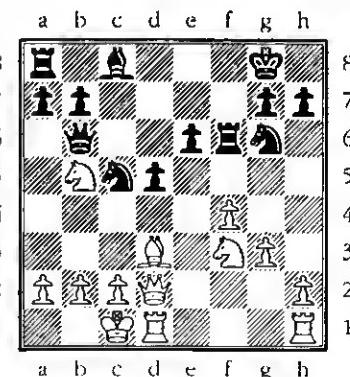
Now imagine a virtually identical position as follows:



Incidentally, in this example we see the importance of the order in which pieces are attacking a point. If you want a particularly strong pin, involving an attack by several pieces, it's optimum to have the stronger pieces at the back of the queue. Whether or not a move like 22... $\mathbb{R}f7$ loses material can only be worked out by calculation, not by remembering similar examples in past games.

It is risky for a player to make a sacrifice, even an objectively correct one, when he has no clear follow up in mind. Copying a half remembered sacrifice from a book of Kasparov's best games can be a death trap.

M.Tolonen - E.Raaste
Finnish Team Championship 2001



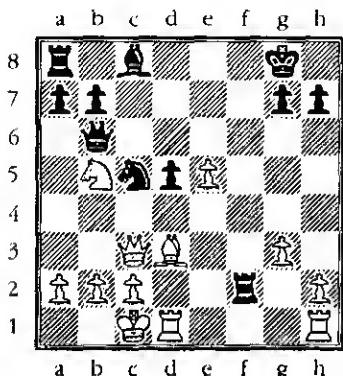
Black to play

The only difference is that the white queen and rook on e1 have swapped places. Now 22... $\mathbb{R}f7$ is perfectly reasonable as if 23 $\mathbb{R}xe8$ $\mathbb{R}xe8$ 24 $\mathbb{R}xe8$?—he should play another move such as 24 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ —24... $\mathbb{R}xe8$ 25 $\mathbb{R}xe8$ and White has only a rook and bishop for his queen.

In this equal-looking position Black suddenly gave up a pawn with 14... $e5!!$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}xe5 \mathbb{R}xe5$ 16 $\mathbb{R}xe5 \mathbb{R}f2$

Here's the idea: after 17 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3+$ wins the white queen: it's our old friend the discovered attack.

17 $\mathbb{Q}c3$



17... $\mathbb{Q}d7?$

Black loses his nerve. He had to continue to harass the white queen with 17... $\mathbb{Q}xd3+$ 18 $\mathbb{W}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}f5!$ 19 $\mathbb{W}xd5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$. Now the threat to c2 is very difficult to meet, for example if 20 $\mathbb{Q}d4?!$ —probably the move that Black thought was the refutation but in fact 20 $\mathbb{Q}a3$ is safer—then not 20... $\mathbb{E}d8$ 21 $\mathbb{W}f7!$ when the pin on the bishop is awkward and 21... $\mathbb{E}xd5$ is answered by 22 $\mathbb{W}f8$ mate, but 20... $\mathbb{E}c8!$ keeping up the pressure on c2, when White would lose if he played 21 $\mathbb{E}d2$ $\mathbb{E}xd2$ 22 $\mathbb{E}xd2$ $\mathbb{E}d8$ and the queen is skewered against the knight.

Because he stumbled here, Black was left a pawn down with a shattered position against a player rated 100 Elo points below him. If he had avoided the pawn sacrifice at move 14 he might have slowly outplayed his opponent in the middlegame or endgame. Instead

Black has destroyed himself, although to be fair White now plays very precisely to clinch the game.

18 $\mathbb{Q}d6!$

Now that White has control of the c8 and f5 squares—stopping $\mathbb{E}c8$ and $\mathbb{Q}f5$ respectively—the main danger is passed and he is a pawn up.

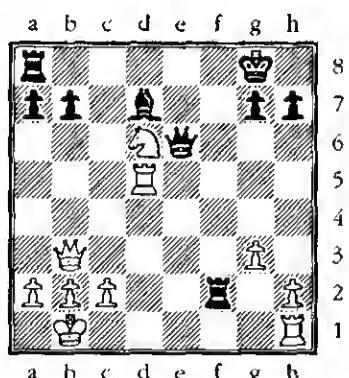
18... $\mathbb{Q}a4$ 19 $\mathbb{W}b3$ $\mathbb{W}e3+$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}b1$ $\mathbb{W}xe5$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}e4!$

An elegant pin.

21... $\mathbb{Q}b6$

Black is ripped apart after 21... $\mathbb{W}xd6$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xd5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}xb7$.

22 $\mathbb{Q}xd5+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 23 $\mathbb{E}xd5$ $\mathbb{W}e6$



24 $\mathbb{Q}e4!$

Another fine move, attacking the rook, threatening 25 $\mathbb{E}xd7$ winning the bishop as the black queen is pinned, and preparing $\mathbb{Q}g5$ to chase the black queen away from the a2-g8 diagonal.

If now 24... $\mathbb{Q}c6$, hoping for 25 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ forking White's queen

and rook, White wins the queen with 25 $\mathbb{E}d8+!$ $\mathbb{E}xd8$ 26 $\mathbb{W}xe6+$.

24... $\mathbb{E}f7$

He has to retreat and defend the bishop as if 24... $\mathbb{E}e2$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}c5!$ $\mathbb{E}el+$ 26 $\mathbb{E}xel$ $\mathbb{W}xe6+$ 27 $\mathbb{E}d1+$ discovered check wins Black's queen before he has time to mate White with $\mathbb{W}xd1$.

25 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{W}e6$ 26 $\mathbb{E}hd1$ 1-0

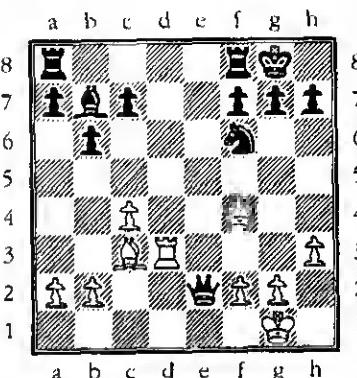
Black resigned. The threats of 27 $\mathbb{E}xd7$ or 27 $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ speak for themselves.

I remember a game from my first ever tournament at school in which I exploited my opponent's refusal to adjust his plan. As White I began 1 e4 e5 2 h4 At that time I was addicted to the development 3 $\mathbb{E}h3$ based on the principle that the rooks were the strongest pieces apart from the queen and so should be developed immediately. However, after my opponent's reply 2...h5 I sensed that he liked symmetrical positions and showed enough flexibility to venture 3 g4! Sure enough, there followed 3...g5 4 hxg5 hxg4 5 $\mathbb{E}xh8$, winning a rook!

When we leave the beginner stage in chess we no longer habitually leave our pieces en prise or move them into positions where they can be captured. It still sometimes happens, of course, but it is no longer the normal state of affairs! In fact, we don't even see moves that would leave our queen en prise to a pawn—they just aren't a part of our thinking any longer. In most situations this is good—we don't

waste our time looking at stupid moves. However, it can lead to 'chess blindness' if we exclude too many moves from our thinking.

For the final time let me remind you that the difficulty of a combination is either in seeing the key move or in calculating the consequences of the move. There can be no doubt about that when you look at the next diagram.



It is White to move. When I was coaching at the World Junior I asked some of the younger players what is White's best move? Have a look yourself before you read on.

Well, one of the players got very excited when he saw 1 $\mathbb{W}xf6$ $gxf6$ 2 $\mathbb{E}g3+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ mate! If you saw that, well done—you are learning the mating patterns! I hope it doesn't upset you too much if I tell you that it is wrong?

When I told them that Black was winning after 1 $\mathbb{W}xf6$ one of the players looked briefly at 1... $\mathbb{W}el+$ to deflect the bishop when if 2 $\mathbb{Q}xe1?$ $gxf6$ 3 $\mathbb{E}g3+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $h5!$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xf6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ and White's attack is

defeated, but he quickly saw that 2 ♜h2 leaves Black defenceless. Someone else tried 1...♝d1+ to deflect the rook from the third rank, but again 2 ♜h2 and Black has no time to take the rook because of mate on g7. A third try was 1...♝e1+ 2 ♜h2 ♛xc3, but then 3 ♛xc3 just leaves White a queen for a rook up.

After looking at the position for a long time and trying ever more ridiculous moves, one of the players was convinced I was bluffing and that White was winning after 1 ♛xf6. However, there is a way to defend g7 which is astonishingly difficult for humans to see: 1...♝g4!!.. This threatens mate on g2. After 2 hxg4 fxg6, the g file is blocked so White can't mate with 3 ♜g3+. Black stays a rook up and wins.

From the time we sit down at the board we take care to avoid leaving our queen en prise. But in addition we learn to give up our queen in mating patterns like 1 ♛xf6 gx f6 2 ♜g3+. On the other hand, we don't learn moves like 1...♝g4. Therefore it is a blind spot. Until now of course—remember this pattern in your games!

So White is actually losing in the diagram position, for example 1 ♜xf6 ♛xd3 2 ♛g5 ♛g6 defends and wins, as does 1 ♜g3 ♜h5 2 ♜d4 f6, while if 2 ♛h6 Black can win with the simple 2...f6, but much more elegant is 2...♝d1+ 3 ♜h2 ♛h1+! 4 ♜xh1 ♛xg3+ followed by 5...gxh6. The white king is dragged to a square where the rook can be taken with check.

The way in which a player judges and assesses a position is a reflection of his or her own personality as well as previous chess experiences. We don't easily give up our beliefs even if our increasing experience suggests they are wrong.

I remember two players from my youth who held strong but incorrect opinions on the nature of chess play.

One of them always declined a sacrificial offer 'on principle'. This was inspired by his belief that it was a waste of time thinking before you moved, as this would only give your opponent time to think as well. In his opinion it was much better to do your thinking before your opponent moved, and then play your own move instantly. With this philosophy, there would never be any time to calculate whether or not it was safe to accept a surprise sacrifice, so he had decided always to decline any offer.

Of course, once you knew his weakness it became easy to beat him as a sacrifice like ♜xh3! in front of his castled king always won a pawn as he would never take the bishop!

The other player was well prepared in the opening and had a strong positional style, but he imagined that the game would win itself as soon as he had all his pieces on good squares. He had no enthusiasm for a tactical brawl and frequently made bad blunders even in winning positions.

In fact no two players are going to think about a position in exactly the same way, unless there is a huge

material or positional imbalance or an entirely forced line of play.

On the other hand, a combination is often right or wrong. If there is only one way to win then Kasparov or Kramnik will both play the identical moves. For this reason a game can be ruined just because one tactical theme isn't known. It will be a 'bug' in your chess system, occasionally crashing your games.

I hope this book has got all the bugs out of your system, but you still need to practice and practice and practice. One of the tried and tested ways to improve your chess is to take complicated positions from

games and analyse them 'to the death'. When I was a junior I started analysing puzzles from magazines and writing down the variations. I found *Bent Larsen's Good Move Guide* (Oxford University Press, 1982) an extremely valuable source of positions. There are of course literally hundreds of books and magazines to choose from. Even a newspaper column can provide useful material.

Therefore the key ingredients to chess improvement are hard work and open mindedness to new ideas. With these two qualities you could exceed even your greatest aims!

24 Solutions

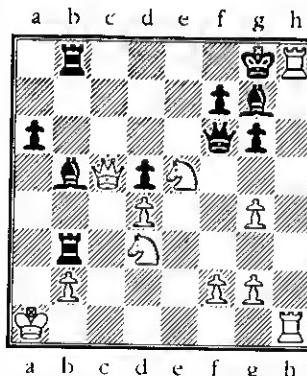
Knight Forks

1) You don't have to be a World Champion to spot 31 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ winning the queen.

2) 22... $e5$ 23 $\mathbb{W}xd7!$ 1-0 For if 23... $\mathbb{W}xd7$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ regains the queen leaving White two pawns up with the b6 and f7 pawns hanging.

3) 38 $\mathbb{W}xd7!$ $\mathbb{W}xc3$ If 38... $\mathbb{E}xd7$ 39 $\mathbb{Q}e6+$ 39 $\mathbb{Q}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 40 $\mathbb{W}xf7$ $\mathbb{W}xa1+41\mathbb{Q}h2\mathbb{W}e5+42\mathbf{f}4$ 1-0

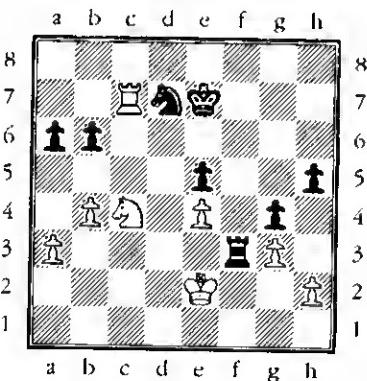
4) White should get in first with the knight fork 32 $\mathbb{E}h8+$!



32... $\mathbb{A}xh8$ 33 $\mathbb{E}xh8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ Now after 35... $\mathbb{E}xd8$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ Black has two rooks for the queen, but his dark squares are terminally weak and he resigned after 36... $\mathbb{A}e8$ 37 $\mathbb{W}e7$ $\mathbb{H}db8$ 38 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 1-0 Black will be mated following 39 $\mathbb{Q}f6$.

5) If 38 $\mathbb{Q}xb5?$ Black wins material with 38... $\mathbb{Q}f3+!$ 39 $\mathbb{W}xf3$ $\mathbb{E}xd3$. White played 38 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ to stop this and after 38... $\mathbb{W}c4$ 39 $\mathbb{E}fd1??$, a natural move, but... 39... $\mathbb{Q}c2!$ 40 $\mathbb{W}d2$ (if 40 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{E}xd3$ and again there will be a fork on e1) 40... $\mathbb{E}xd3$ and White resigned as if 41 $\mathbb{W}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}el+!$ wins the queen—even better than winning a rook with 41... $\mathbb{W}xd3$ 42 $\mathbb{E}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}el+$.

6) Kasparov missed 39 $\mathbb{E}c7!$



pinning the knight with two threats: 40 $\mathbb{Q}xb6$ winning a piece and 40 $\mathbb{E}xd7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 41 $\mathbb{Q}xe5+$ and 42 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$, leading to a king and pawn endgame two pawns up. Black is defenceless, e.g. 39... $\mathbb{E}c3$, trying a counter pin, 40 $\mathbb{W}d2!$ $\mathbb{E}b3$ 41 $\mathbb{Q}c2$ crowding out the rook and forcing it back to the fatal f3 square or 39... $\mathbb{E}b3$ 40 $\mathbb{Q}xb6!$ (White should avoid 40 $\mathbb{Q}xe5?$ when 40... $\mathbb{W}d6!$ forks both White's pieces and holds

on after 41 $\mathbb{E}xd7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5)$ 40... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 41 $\mathbb{E}xd7+$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ It looks at first glance that Black has escaped because the knight is attacked and it can neither move to safety or be defended by the rook. However, 42 $\mathbb{E}d3!$ offering the exchange of rooks destroys Black's hopes: after 42... $\mathbb{E}b2+$ 43 $\mathbb{E}d2$ $\mathbb{E}xd2+$ (or else he can't regain the piece) 44 $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ $\mathbb{Q}xb6$ he has been forced into a hopeless king and pawn endgame. Finally if 39... $\mathbb{E}f6$ (defending b6) 40 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 41 $\mathbb{Q}xd7!$, attacking the black rook, 41... $\mathbb{E}f7$ 42 $\mathbb{E}a7$ and again Black will be compelled into the losing king and pawn endgame.

7) White is *Sergei Kasparov*, not Garry, but he showed he could still pack a combinational punch as there followed: 16 $\mathbb{Q}a7!$ threatening 17 $\mathbb{Q}c6$. As the knight on e4 is hanging Black tried 16... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ Curiously, White could leave the bishop on h3 en prise with 17 $\mathbb{Q}c6?!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh3+$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ and still win the exchange after 18... $\mathbb{W}e8$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}xb8$ $\mathbb{W}xb8$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$. 17... $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}c6$ $\mathbb{W}c7$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}xb8$ $\mathbb{E}xb8?$ The final blunder. The only move was 19... $\mathbb{Q}xb8$ 20 $\mathbb{W}g4$ 1-0 The double attack on d7 and g5 picks up more material.

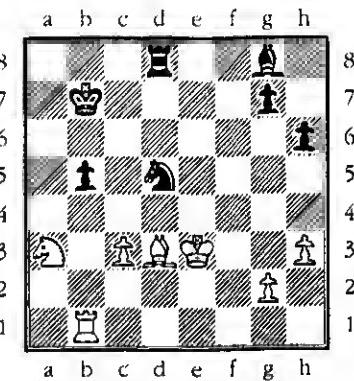
8) Black forced the bishop to move, but the reply wasn't exactly what he would have wished: 51 $\mathbb{Q}g7!$ Now 51... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 52 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ (or it's mate next move after 52... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 53 $\mathbb{W}xh6+)$ 53 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ wins the queen.

Instead Black came up with the clever defensive move 51... $f6!$ If now 52 $\mathbb{Q}xh6?$ (52 $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$) 52... $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ when 53 $\mathbb{W}f3?$ $\mathbb{W}xf3$ 54 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ $\mathbb{Q}g6!$ regains the piece a

couple of pawns up or if 53 $\mathbb{W}h5$ $\mathbb{W}xf5$ when White's best bet is to give perpetual check with 54 $\mathbb{W}f7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 55 $\mathbb{W}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 56 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 57 $\mathbb{W}f8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 58 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ etc.

Nevertheless 52 $\mathbb{Q}xf6!$ was good enough to win after 52... $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ 53 $\mathbb{W}h5$ $\mathbb{W}xf5$ (there is nothing else) 54 $\mathbb{W}f7+ 1-0$ It's mate next move.

9) After the plausible 1 $\mathbb{E}b1$, attacking the b5 pawn, 1... $\mathbb{Q}d5+!$ wins in every variation:



Black wins a piece after

- (1) 2 $\mathbb{W}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}f4+$
- (2) 2 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ (or 2... $\mathbb{Q}xc3+)$
- (3) 2 $\mathbb{W}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}h7+$ (or 2... $\mathbb{Q}xc3+)$ 3 $\mathbb{W}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}f4+$

- (4) 2 $\mathbb{W}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}f4$

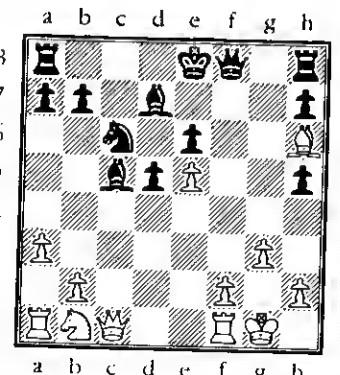
and the exchange after

- (5) 2 $\mathbb{W}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ or
 - (6) 2 $\mathbb{W}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e4+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xe4$ $\mathbb{Q}h7+$ wins the exchange, while if 4 $\mathbb{Q}xb5+$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{Q}a8!$ and Black wins a piece.
- If 1 $\mathbb{Q}c2$ the skewer 1... $\mathbb{E}xd3+2$ $\mathbb{W}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}c4+$ and 3... $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ wins.

The game is likely to end in a draw after 1 $\mathbb{Q}xb5 \mathbb{E}xd3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ when White has a rook and a pawn for two pieces. Perhaps White's best chance is 1 $\mathbb{Q}xb5 \mathbb{E}a8$ (or 1... $\mathbb{Q}d5+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d4$) 2 $\mathbb{Q}c4 \mathbb{E}xa3$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg8 \mathbb{E}xc3+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}d4?$ and White has a very slight advantage as his king is nearer to the pawns, though it is surely going to be a draw.

10) After 25 g4 hxg3?? 26 $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ $\mathbb{E}xh3$ —or any other move to safety by the rook—White wins a piece with the knight fork 27 $\mathbb{E}xd4!$ $\mathbb{E}xd4$ (unhelpful is 27... $\mathbb{E}xg3$ 28 $\mathbb{E}xd8)$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}f5+$. Therefore Black would have to answer 25 g4 by retreating the rook from h5 but, having achieved g2-g4, White has a nice positional advantage. When, after the game, Kasparov found out what he had missed he was furious with himself!

11) Gurevich began a long combination based on knight forks:



19... $\mathbb{Q}d4!$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ $\mathbb{Q}e2+$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}xc1$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}g7!$

The only chance is to counter-attack as 22 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{Q}b3$ forks rook and bishop.

22... $\mathbb{Q}b3!$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ $\mathbb{Q}xa1$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}d2 \mathbb{Q}c2$ 25 $\mathbb{E}c1$

White has defended as well as possible and now the pin regains the piece.

25... $\mathbb{Q}e3+!$

The knight goes desperado to win an important pawn.

26 $fxe3$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ 27 $\mathbb{E}c2$ $\mathbb{E}c8!$ 28 $\mathbb{E}xc8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}c1$ 0-1

A second pawn drops.

Double Attack by Queen

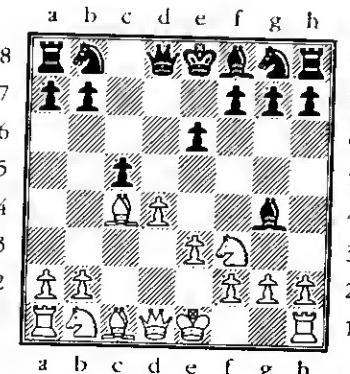
1) No—41 $\mathbb{W}xd1$ $\mathbb{W}xc8$ 42 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ and Black loses his knight so he resigned.

2) 38 $\mathbb{W}d3!$ is a double attack on h7 and f3 Black resigned.

3) If 5... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}e5+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ wins a pawn. Black's best defensive try was 5... $\mathbb{Q}h6$, guarding the bishop.

The game ended

5...e6



6 $\mathbb{W}a4+!$

White's winning plan entails diagonal pressure against the black king which can be increased with gain of time by attacking Black's bishop with $\mathbb{Q}e5$.

6... $\mathbb{Q}d7$

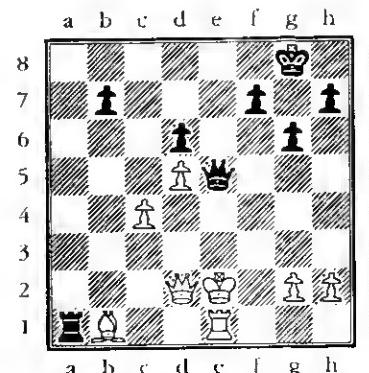
If 6... $\mathbb{W}d7$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}b5$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{W}c7$ 9 $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ —the simplest move—leaves White a piece up. The best way to resist was 6... $\mathbb{Q}c6$, though White keeps a decided advantage after 7 $\mathbb{Q}e5$, e.g. 7... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ (he loses a piece to a double attack after 7... $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{B}xc6$ 9 $\mathbb{W}xc6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 10 $\mathbb{W}xc5+$) 8 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{B}xc6$ 9 $\mathbb{W}xc6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 10 $\mathbb{W}xc5+$ with two extra pawns and the initiative after 10... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 11 $\mathbb{W}e5+$ or an endgame on 10... $\mathbb{W}d6$ 11 $\mathbb{W}xd6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$.

7 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 1-0

If 8... $\mathbb{W}d7$ 9 $\mathbb{Q}b5$ wins the queen.

4) After 4 e3 $\mathbb{W}b6$ White could get a strong initiative with 5 $\mathbb{Q}c3!$ —the analysis is out of the scope of this book—but not 5 $\mathbb{Q}xc5??$ when 5... $\mathbb{W}b4+$ wins the bishop!

5)



If 40 $\mathbb{W}e3??$ $\mathbb{W}b2+$ regains the piece. In the game Gelfand chose 40

$\mathbb{Q}f1??$ which was also a horrible blunder after 40... $\mathbb{E}xb1!$ 41 $\mathbb{E}xb1$ —note that 41 $\mathbb{E}xe5$ is impossible as the rook is pinned—41... $\mathbb{W}f5+$ 42 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{W}xb1$ when the double attack had regained Black his piece leaving him a pawn up. Kasparov eventually won the ending.

Gelfand must have been kicking himself as 40 $\mathbb{Q}f1!$ wins easily—if 40... $\mathbb{E}xb1$ the rook on e1 isn't pinned so he can play 41 $\mathbb{E}xe5$ And if 40... $\mathbb{W}xh2$, getting a second pawn for the piece, White has a double attack of his own: 41 $\mathbb{E}e8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 42 $\mathbb{W}d4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 43 $\mathbb{W}xa1$.

6) In the game White played (a), but after 19 $dxe5$ $\mathbb{W}b4!$, with a double attack on White's queen and bishop, he had nothing better than 20 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{E}xd1$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}axd1$ $\mathbb{W}c4$ when Black's queen outweighed the rook and bishop. Suggestion (b) is a terrible mistake as if 19 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{W}xc6$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}xe5??$ $\mathbb{W}xg2$ mate. So best is (c), simplifying with 19 $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ $\mathbb{W}xf4$ (not 19... $\mathbb{W}xf4$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{W}xc6$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$) 20 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{W}xc6$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}cl$, though after 21... $\mathbb{W}d5$ Black's better pawn structure and strong bishops give him a clear advantage.

Double Attacks by Rook, Bishop and Pawn

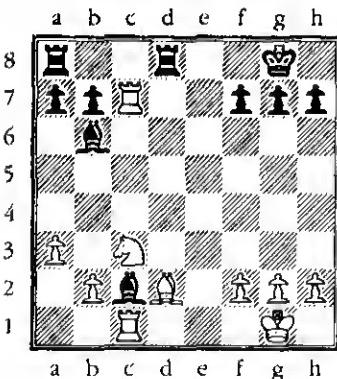
1) Black won a pawn with 28... $\mathbb{Q}xb2!$ 0-1 If 29 $\mathbb{Q}xb2$ $\mathbb{E}c2+$ regains the knight a pawn up with a dominating position.

2) No: after 1... $\mathbb{E}xa7$ 2 $\mathbb{E}xa7$ $\mathbb{E}xa7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xd4!$ $\mathbb{W}xd4$ (it doesn't help to play 3... $\mathbb{E}a3$: 4 $\mathbb{Q}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ and the passed h pawn will rush forwards e.g. 5... $\mathbb{Q}xf3+$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ b4 7

$\mathbb{Q}d7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 8 h6 b3 9 h7+ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ mate) 4 $\mathbb{Q}xd4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 5 h6 and White wins the rook.

3) White can win a piece with 1 e6! (This move order is the most forcing as after the similar 1 g6 $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 2 e6 Black could try battling on with 2... $\mathbb{Q}d3$ 3 exf7 $\mathbb{Q}xf7$) 1... $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 2 g6 $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ and White should win comfortably.

4) White is a pawn down after 18... $\mathbb{Q}xc2$, so 19 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}d3$ would have been hopeless in the long run. Instead he played 19 $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ in the game but resigned after 19... $\mathbb{Q}b6$ seeing that both his rook and bishop are attacked.



He was wrong to resign! It is true that it is hopeless after 20 $\mathbb{Q}xb7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ when Black's rook defends the bishop on c2. However, if White could give up his bishop in such a way that in capturing it Black doesn't also defend his bishop on c2, then he would survive. This can be done with 20 $\mathbb{Q}g5!$ attacking the black rook. Then 20...f6? 21 $\mathbb{Q}xb7$ $\mathbb{Q}xg5?$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ is good for White. So Black should be satisfied with 20... $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xc2$

$\mathbb{Q}e5!$ 23 g3 $\mathbb{Q}c8$ with positional pressure.

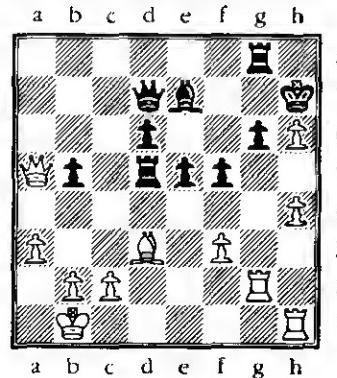
5) The pawn fork goes wrong after 20 $\mathbb{Q}g6!$ when Black resigned immediately in Vokarev-Vokarev, Ubeda 2000. He will lose at least the exchange, reaching a dead end-game, for example: 20... $\mathbb{h}xg6$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ $\mathbb{Q}xe1+$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}xe1$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}d1$ or 20... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}f5$ $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}ac1$ etc.

Pins

1) Black played 16... $\mathbb{Q}xh2!$ winning a pawn for if 17 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{W}xg5$. She won after 17 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ c6 18 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 20 $\mathbb{W}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ etc.

2) No—22 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{W}d6$ 23 $\mathbb{W}a1!$ put him in a fatal pin. Here he resigned as if 23... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 24 f4.

3)



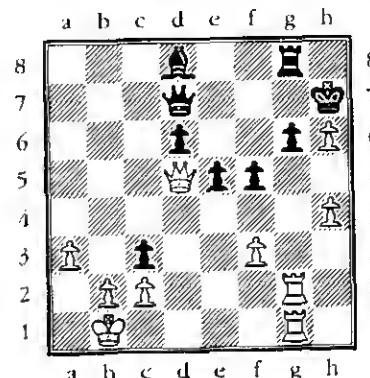
32 $\mathbb{Q}c4!$

Adams uses the pin on the b5 pawn to spike a rook.

32... $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 33 $\mathbb{W}a8!$

It's important that White has this move which keeps up the attack on d5.

33... $\mathbb{b}xc4$ 34 $\mathbb{W}xd5$ c3 35 $\mathbb{W}hg1$



35... $\mathbb{Q}f6$

If 35... $\mathbb{c}xb2$ 36 $\mathbb{W}xg8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ (even simpler for White is 37... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 38 $\mathbb{Q}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 39 $\mathbb{Q}g7+$) 38 $\mathbb{Q}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 39 $\mathbb{Q}g7+$ $\mathbb{W}xg7$ 40 $\mathbb{h}xg7$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 41 h5! $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 42 h6 and 43 h7+ queens.

36 b3

Now White's king is perfectly safe and he has a passed pawn on the queenside.

36... $\mathbb{W}e7$ 37 a4 g5

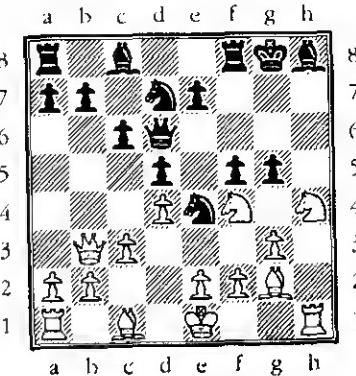
A hopeless bid for freedom.

38 $\mathbb{h}xg5$ $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 39 $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 40 f4? 1-0

A nice line clearing move with an echo of the pin 32 $\mathbb{Q}c4$. If 40... $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 41 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 42 $\mathbb{W}g6$ mate, while 40... $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 41 $\mathbb{Q}xf5+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 42 $\mathbb{Q}h1+$ $\mathbb{Q}h4$ (or 42... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 43 $\mathbb{Q}h7+$ winning the queen) 43

$\mathbb{W}xf4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 44 $\mathbb{Q}xh4+$ $\mathbb{W}xh4$ 45 $\mathbb{W}xh4+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh4$ 46 a5 and the passed pawn queens.

4) No!



14 $\mathbb{Q}xf5!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ exploits the pin on d5 to win a key pawn. There followed 15... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ —closing the diagonal so that Black threatens to capture the knight or bishop.

16 $\mathbb{Q}xd5!$ the simplest riposte. Black loses another pawn for if 16... $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ the pin is restored and White wins after 17... $\mathbb{W}f6$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ $\mathbb{W}xf7$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}xh8+$ deflecting the king from the defence of the queen—19... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 20 $\mathbb{W}xf7$. So in the game Black settled for 16... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ but, two pawns down, it was hopeless.

5) All the moves apart from 42... $\mathbb{W}c6$ lose to 43 $\mathbb{Q}xc3!$ winning a piece. After 42... $\mathbb{Q}c6!$ a draw was agreed. Note that if 43 $\mathbb{Q}xc8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe8$ 44 $\mathbb{Q}e5+$, hoping to exploit the pin on the black queen to win a piece, then 44... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ is check!!

6) If 37... $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 38 $\mathbb{Q}xe7+$ wins Black's queen.

Or 37... $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 38 $\mathbb{W}g4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ (even worse is 38... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 39 $\mathbb{E}xe7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ 40 $\mathbb{W}xg7+)$ 39 $\mathbb{W}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 40 $\mathbb{E}xe7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 41 $\mathbb{E}xa7$ and Black has two extra pawns in the endgame.

Finally the game finished 37... $\mathbb{W}xg6$ 38 $\mathbb{W}b4!$ $\mathbb{W}f5$ 39 $\mathbb{W}xe7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 40 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ 1-0

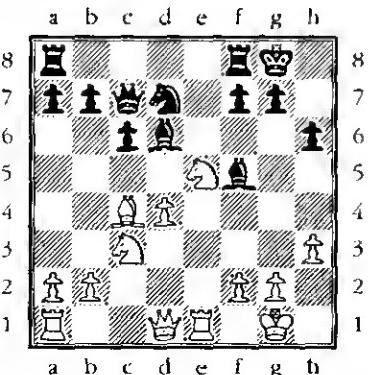
7) Yes, as after 23 $\mathbb{E}xg5!$ $\mathbb{Q}d3?$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}d2!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe2$ 25 $\mathbb{E}cg1$ White regains his piece with advantage. Instead Black could keep the tension with 23... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ when 24 $\mathbb{E}g3$ (avoiding 24... $\mathbb{Q}h6$) 24... $\mathbb{E}e7$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{E}ae8$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ leaves Black with plenty of activity, but White is a pawn up and his chances are far better than in the game. Instead in the game White played 23 $\mathbb{Q}d2?$ but was in trouble after 23... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}d3?$ $\mathbb{Q}e5!$ when there was no good answer to the double threat of 25... $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ and 25... $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ skewering the king and rook. White resigned after 25 $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}xc1$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}xc1$ $\mathbb{fxg6}$ 28 $\mathbb{E}xg5$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{E}f8$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 34 d6 $\mathbb{E}e8+$ 0-1

8) 31 $\mathbb{Q}b4$ $\mathbb{W}e7$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 33 $\mathbb{E}xd6!$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 34 $\mathbb{W}a3$ and the pin won the rook, leaving White a piece up. Crouch resigned after 34... $\mathbb{W}h4$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ $\mathbb{W}xf2+$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{E}g5$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}e8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 38 $\mathbb{Q}f8+$ 1-0 It's mate in two moves.

It seems to me that Black lost this game because he only looked at the exchange of pieces on d6 in the 'natural order'—that is, the harmless 33 $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ $\mathbb{W}xd6$ rather than 33 $\mathbb{Q}xd6!$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$, when White has the killer 34 $\mathbb{W}a3$ rather

than having to recapture with 34 $\mathbb{Q}xd6$. Most of the time it doesn't matter in what order you exchange pieces, but sometimes it can be decisive. So when you calculate a combination make sure you try out the moves in different orders!

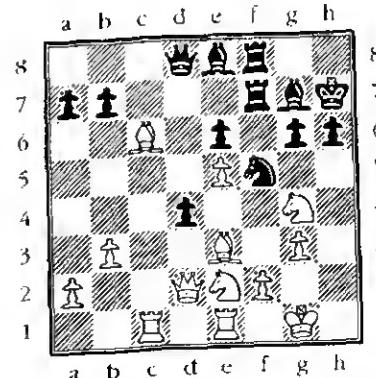
9) After 15... $\mathbb{Q}d7?$



16 $\mathbb{Q}xf7!$ $\mathbb{E}xf7$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 18 $\mathbb{W}f3$ there was no good way to defend the bishop for if 18... $\mathbb{g}6$ 19 $\mathbb{g}4$ (or 18... $\mathbb{g}6$ 19 $\mathbb{g}4$ $\mathbb{Q}c2$ and simplest is 20 $\mathbb{W}e2!$ trapping the bishop.) Black tried 18... $\mathbb{Q}h2+?$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}f4$ which looks as if it defends successfully for 20 $\mathbb{W}xf4$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ leaves Black with two bishops for a rook and pawn. But James Howell had calculated further than me: 20 $\mathbb{Q}e3!!$ kept the black bishop stranded on h2 with no time to escape for if 20... $\mathbb{W}xf3$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ and both bishops are hanging. Black did the best he could with 20... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ but after 21 g3 (he could also have played 21 $\mathbb{W}xf4$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{g}5$ 23 $\mathbb{g}3$) 21... $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ $\mathbb{W}xf3+$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ 24 d5 $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}af1$ f5 28 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ couldn't quite save the endgame the exchange for a pawn down.

Rather than 15... $\mathbb{Q}d7$, Black had to eliminate the strong knight with 15... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$, though he is still worse after 16 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$.

10)

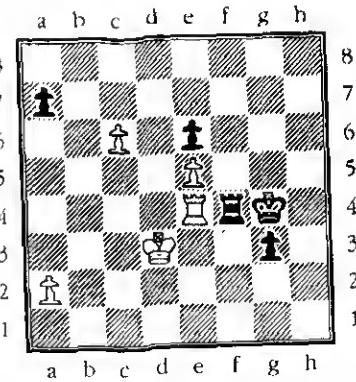


Here 23... $\mathbb{Q}xc6!$ was very strong as it sets up a pin along the d file after 24 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}ed1$ h5! chasing away the defender of the e5 pawn. 26 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ (here 26 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ e5 doesn't help White) 26... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ (or 28 $\mathbb{Q}ec2$ c5) 28... $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ when Black is a pawn up with a crushing position, e.g. if 30 $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}xc6?$ $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}e6$ $\mathbb{Q}e2$ wins the pinned knight. Similar but even worse for White would be 24 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ (25 $\mathbb{Q}ed1$ h5!) 25... $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ and Black has an extra piece.

Instead, in the game, I chose the natural 23... $\mathbb{Q}xc6?$ without too much thought as it puts the bishop on a lovely diagonal. However, there was no excuse not to calculate! Black still stood somewhat better after 24 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ but was later outplayed in a time scramble and lost.

Skewer

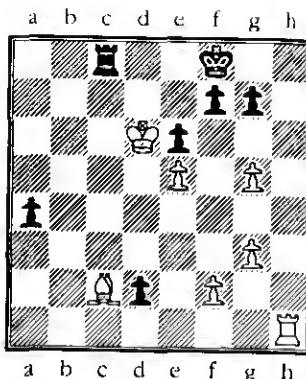
1)



Black would only draw after 38... $\mathbb{Q}xe4?$ 39 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ g2 40 c7 g1= \mathbb{W} 41 c8= \mathbb{W} $\mathbb{W}e1+$ 42 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{W}d2+$ 43 $\mathbb{Q}e4$, but 38...g2! does the trick. After 39 c7 g1= \mathbb{W} White resigned as 40 $\mathbb{Q}xf4+$ (he loses a rook with check after 40 c8= \mathbb{W} $\mathbb{W}d1+$ 41 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{W}e1+$) 40... $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 41 c8= \mathbb{W} $\mathbb{W}d1+$ 42 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ (in contrast to 38... $\mathbb{Q}xe4?$ because White rather than Black has exchanged rooks and the white king no longer has access to the e file) 42... $\mathbb{W}c1+$ and the queen is lost to the skewer.

2) Anand found the surefire win: 32 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$! and Radjabov resigned immediately as 32... $\mathbb{W}xf8$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}xf2+$ skewers his king and queen. If then 33... $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ you can be materialistic with 35 $\mathbb{Q}dd8$, but 35 $\mathbb{Q}g1+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ and 37 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ is a straightforward mate.

3) the game went 43 $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ 44 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 45 $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ $\mathbb{Q}e8+$ 46 $\mathbb{Q}d6!$



Discovered Attack

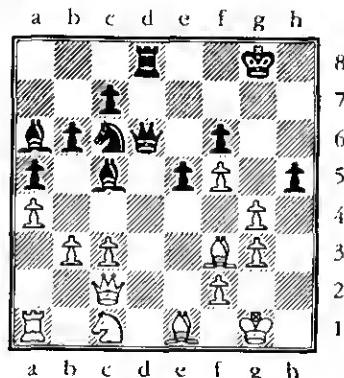
1) after 6 $\mathbb{Q}b5$ the trick 6... $\mathbb{Q}xe5!$ uncovering an attack on White's bishop wins a pawn after either 7 $\mathbb{Q}xe5 \mathbb{Q}xb5$ or 7 $\mathbb{Q}xd7+ \mathbb{Q}xd7$. I have won a pawn a couple of times in this way when giving a 'simul'.

2) 25 $f4?$ $\mathbb{Q}xb3!$ White resigned as there is a double attack on the d4 square and his queen. If 26 $\mathbb{W}xb3 \mathbb{W}xd4+$ will win the rook on a1 with check, so that White has no time to take the bishop on g5. If the black bishop hadn't been on d5 'hiding' the attack on d4 White would never have fallen for the trap.

3) No, as he dropped his queen to 42... $\mathbb{Q}g2+$ 0-1 There is a pin after 43 $\mathbb{Q}e1 \mathbb{Q}ae8$ or a discovered check after 43 $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{Q}h3+$ or 43... $\mathbb{Q}d5+$.

4) 33... $\mathbb{Q}a2!$ 0-1 If 34 $\mathbb{Q}xb2$ b3+ wins the queen by discovered attack.

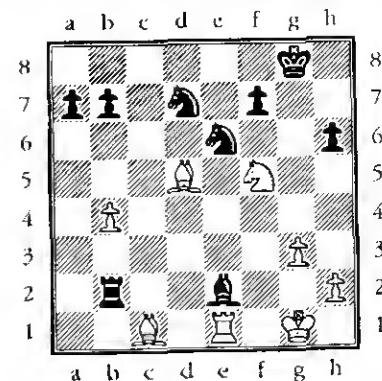
5) White had reckoned without 25... $\mathbb{W}d6$ 26 $\mathbb{hxg}4$



26...e4!

Attacking the bishop and uncovering an attack on g3—did you notice that the f2 pawn is pinned? Now if 27 $\mathbb{Q}xe4 \mathbb{W}xg3+$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{Q}e5!$ —threatening 29... $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ winning the queen—29 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ (after 29 $\mathbb{W}e4 \mathbb{Q}xf2+$) 29... $\mathbb{W}h4+$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{W}xg4$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{Q}f3$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}xf3 \mathbb{W}h3+$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{W}f1+$ 34 $\mathbb{Q}h2 \mathbb{Q}d6$ is mate, so White tried 27 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ but resigned after 27... $\mathbb{W}xg3+$ 0-1. Hopeless are 28 $\mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{Q}xf2+$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}xf2 \mathbb{Q}d1+$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}el \mathbb{Q}xe1+$ or 28 $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{W}h3+$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{W}f1+$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}h2 \mathbb{Q}d6+$ 31 $\mathbb{W}f4 \mathbb{Q}xf4$ mate.

6) 34 $\mathbb{Q}c1!$



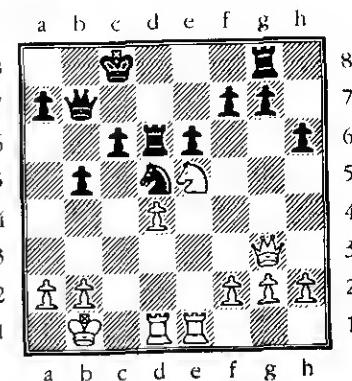
35... $\mathbb{Q}a1$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}e7+!$ 1-0

Black loses the exchange after 36... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ (even worse is 36... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}b2+$) 37 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+$! (the point of the combination!) 37... $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ 38 $\mathbb{Q}xa1$ —against a World Champion this would be hopeless odds.

Note that if 36 $\mathbb{Q}xh6?$ Black can escape with 36... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ as White's knight is blocking $\mathbb{Q}h6+$.

White had to get his pieces on exactly the right squares to force the black king into the fatal bishop check. If he had played 35 $\mathbb{Q}a2?$ or 36 $\mathbb{Q}xh6?$ the black king would have had a square to avoid the bishop ambush.

7) 24 $\mathbb{W}g3!$ is very strong.



34... $\mathbb{Q}b1$

Black had relied on this move to save his bishop for if 34... $\mathbb{Q}c2$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}xe6 \mathbb{fxe}6$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ forks the rook and bishop when 36... $\mathbb{Q}xc1$ (best) 37 $\mathbb{Q}xc1 \mathbb{Q}g4$ 38 $\mathbb{Q}c7$ wins easily for White.

35 $\mathbb{Q}e4!$

If 35 $\mathbb{Q}a2?$ $\mathbb{Q}a1$ 36 $\mathbb{Q}e7+ \mathbb{Q}h7!$ saves Black—but not 36... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 37 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+ \mathbb{Q}xe7$ 38 $\mathbb{Q}xa1$.

The discovered attack on Black's rook on d6 is difficult to meet, for example:

(a) 24... $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}xf7!$ wins the exchange and a pawn;

(b) 24... $f6$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}f7!$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ winning the exchange;

(c) 24... $\mathbb{Q}dd8$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}xc6!$ followed by $\mathbb{Q}c1$ with a big attack for if 25... $\mathbb{W}xc6?$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ wins the queen;

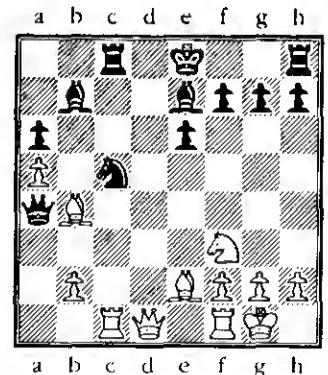
(d) 24... $\mathbb{E}gd8$ 25 $\mathbb{W}xg7$ and Black cannot avoid the loss of a second pawn for if 25... $f6$ 26 $\mathbb{W}xb7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xb7$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}f7$.

In the game Black tried 24... $\mathbb{W}e7$ but after 25 $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ $\mathbb{E}d7$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}xh6!$ he was left a pawn down. He resigned after 26... $\mathbb{E}gd8$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{E}d6$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 29 $\mathbb{E}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 30 $\mathbb{E}e2$ $\mathbb{W}e8$ 31 $\mathbb{E}ec2$ as c6 is dropping as well.

Trapping Pieces

1) 5 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+!$ 1-0 for if 5... $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}g5+$ $\mathbb{W}e8$ (6... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 7 $\mathbb{W}f3$ mate) 7 $\mathbb{Q}e6$ wins the queen.

2) It was a bad mistake, as Black's knight became trapped on a4:



21 $\mathbb{W}xa4+$ $\mathbb{Q}xa4$ 22 $\mathbb{E}xc8+!$

An essential move. Instead 22 $\mathbb{E}xe7?$ $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ 23 $\mathbb{E}xc8$ $\mathbb{E}xc8$ and Black's knight on a4 will escape via c5 or b2. Harikrishna's move order prevents Black activating her rook until it is too late.

22... $\mathbb{E}xc8$ 23 $\mathbb{E}c1!$

Gaining more time to shut in the knight for if 23... $\mathbb{Q}xb4?$ 24 $\mathbb{E}xc8+$ skewers the king and rook.

23... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}xe7$

Only now, when precautions have been made to prevent the black knight escaping along the c file does White make this exchange.

24... $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ 25 $b3$ $\mathbb{Q}b2$

A sad necessity as now the knight is lost.

26 $\mathbb{E}c2$ $\mathbb{E}c8$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}xb2$ $\mathbb{E}c1+$ 28

$\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ 1-0

3) 20... $\mathbb{Q}a5!$ 21 $\mathbb{W}xa7$ $\mathbb{W}c6$

Threatening 21... $\mathbb{E}a8$.

22 $\mathbb{W}a6$ $\mathbb{Q}e4!$

Cutting off the escape along the a6-f1 diagonal.

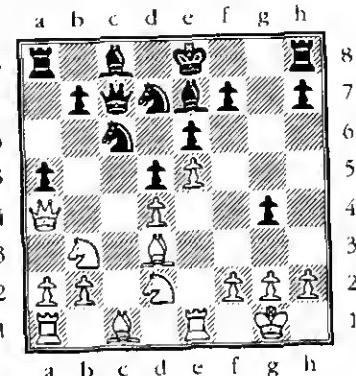
23 $\mathbb{E}b1$ $\mathbb{Q}c7!$

Not 23... $\mathbb{E}a8?$ 24 $\mathbb{W}b5$. White resigned as if 24 $\mathbb{W}a7$ $\mathbb{E}a8$. The only way to play on is 24 $\mathbb{E}xb6$ $\mathbb{Q}xb6$ 25 $\mathbb{W}d3$, but with just two weak pawns for a knight there was no hope against any strong player, let alone Kasparov!

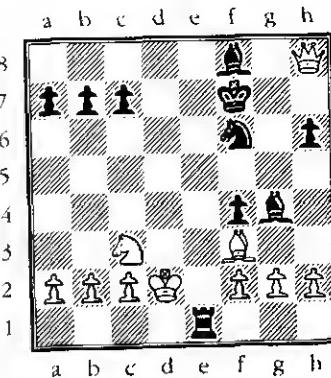
4) Very strong was 20... $\mathbb{Q}b4!$ with a discovered attack on the queen 21 $\mathbb{W}e6+$ (no better is 21 $\mathbb{W}a8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 22 $\mathbb{W}d5+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$) 21... $\mathbb{Q}b8$ and if now 22 $c3$ White loses his queen to 22... $\mathbb{E}d6$. White must have missed this in his calculations before 17 $\mathbb{Q}xb5$. He tried 22 $\mathbb{W}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}xe1$ 23 $\mathbb{E}el$ but four pawns are no match for a rook in the middle-game, unless they are far advanced passed pawns. White resigned after 23... $\mathbb{E}e8$ 24 $\mathbb{E}e2$ $\mathbb{W}d6$ 25 $\mathbb{W}g5$ $a4$ 26

a3 $\mathbb{E}c7$ 27 $\mathbb{W}f4$ $\mathbb{W}e6$ 28 $d5$ $\mathbb{W}xd5$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{W}c6$ 30 $e4$ $\mathbb{W}b7$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}xa4$ $\mathbb{W}b5$ 32 $exf5$ $\mathbb{Q}xa3+$.

5) The game continuation revealed the threat and also why 14 $\mathbb{Q}f1?$ is a bad move as it does nothing to stop it:



6) With some precise play, Black can trap the white queen:



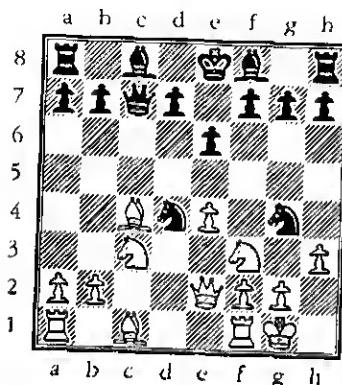
22... $\mathbb{Q}xf3!$ (not 22... $\mathbb{E}e8$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ —or 23... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh5$ 25 $\mathbb{W}h7$ —24 $\mathbb{W}h7+)$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}xe1$ (if 23 $\mathbb{W}xf3$ $\mathbb{W}e8$ then 24... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ wins the queen) 23... $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 24 $f3$ $\mathbb{Q}e8!$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6!$ (not 26... $\mathbb{W}xg5$ 27 $\mathbb{W}h3$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 28 $g4$ $\mathbb{W}fxg3$ 29 $\mathbb{W}xg3$ and the queen has escaped) 27 $\mathbb{W}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}xf4+$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $b6$ and Black won the endgame.

7) I should have carried on repeating as 38... $\mathbb{Q}e5?$ was a bad blunder. If 39 $dxe5$ $\mathbb{E}xd3$ wins for Black, but 39 $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 40 $\mathbb{Q}xf5!$ won material: in view of the threatened fork on e7 Black cannot save his knight. I tried 40... $\mathbb{Q}f4?$ hoping for 41 $\mathbb{W}f3??$ $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ but there followed 41 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 42 $\mathbb{W}f3!$ $\mathbb{W}e2$ 43 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}e2+$ 44 $\mathbb{Q}f1!$ (not 44 $\mathbb{Q}f2??$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4+)$ 44... $\mathbb{W}xd1+$ 45 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ and Black's knight was trapped. After 45... $\mathbb{W}xd4+$ 46 $\mathbb{Q}xe2$ $\mathbb{W}b2+$ 47 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{W}a1+$ 48 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{W}xa2+$ 49 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ White eventually won the endgame.

Removal of the Defender

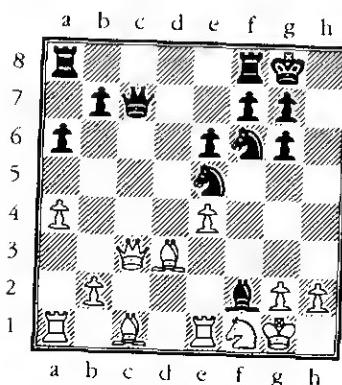
1) No, as $2... \mathbb{Q}xb2+! 3 \mathbb{Q}xb2 \mathbb{R}xd1$ won the exchange and a pawn. This deflection is a common trick in the Sicilian Dragon.

2) Four players rated over 2200 and countless amateurs have fallen for this trap. After $9 h3? \mathbb{Q}d4!$



wins White's queen for if $10 \mathbb{Q}xd4 \mathbb{W}h2$ is mate as the white knight has been deflected from the defence of h2. White has no time to move his queen as $10 \mathbb{W}d1 \mathbb{Q}xf3+$ will also lead to mate on h2.

3) $17... \mathbb{Q}xf2+! 0-1$

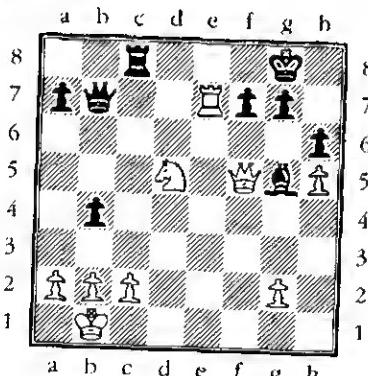


when if $31... \mathbb{Q}xe7 32 \mathbb{W}xc8+ \mathbb{W}xc8 33 \mathbb{Q}xe7+ \mathbb{Q}f8 34 \mathbb{Q}xc8$ and White has won a piece. As White threatens the queen and also $32 \mathbb{W}xf7+$, Black had nothing better than $32... \mathbb{W}xd5 32 \mathbb{W}xd5 \mathbb{Q}xe7$ but White soon won after $33 a3!$ (not $33 \mathbb{W}d7?? \mathbb{R}d8 34 \mathbb{W}xe7 \mathbb{R}d1$ mate, but if now $33... \mathbb{W}xa3 34 \mathbb{W}d7$ wins a

White emerges no less than the exchange and two pawns down after $18 \mathbb{Q}xf2 \mathbb{W}xc3 19 bxc3 \mathbb{Q}xd3+ 20 \mathbb{Q}e2 \mathbb{Q}xe1 21 \mathbb{Q}xe1 \mathbb{Q}xe4$. Such is the effect of destroying the defender!

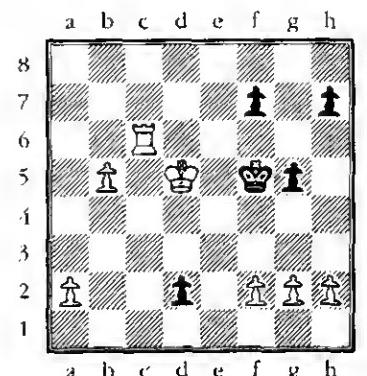
4) $43 \mathbb{Q}xe5!$ deflecting the bishop from the defence of the rook on d8. Gurevich tried the desperate $43... \mathbb{R}d1+$ but resigned after $44 \mathbb{Q}xd1 \mathbb{Q}xe5$. Also hopeless was $43... \mathbb{W}e8 44 \mathbb{W}b3+ \mathbb{Q}h8 45 \mathbb{Q}f7+ \mathbb{Q}g7 46 \mathbb{Q}xd8$ when, to add to Black's woes, the bishop on b7 is hanging with check.

5) The bishop on g5 is guarding the e7 square and so preventing any fork with $31 \mathbb{W}xc8+ \mathbb{W}xc8 32 \mathbb{Q}e7+$. However, Thipsay played $31 \mathbb{W}e7!!$



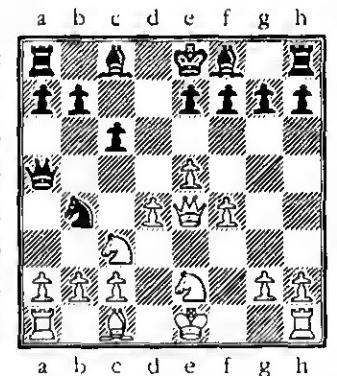
piece) $33... \mathbb{R}d8 34 \mathbb{W}e4 b3$ (a noteworthy try—if $35 \mathbb{W}xe7 \mathbb{R}d1$ mates, so Black succeeds in giving up the pawn in a less unpleasant way than $34... \mathbb{Q}f6 35 axb4$) $35 cxb3 \mathbb{Q}f6 36 \mathbb{W}e3$ stopping $36... \mathbb{R}d2$, after which White soon won by creating queen-side passed pawns.

6) The game finished $34 \mathbb{Q}xc4 d3 35 \mathbb{Q}xd5 d2$



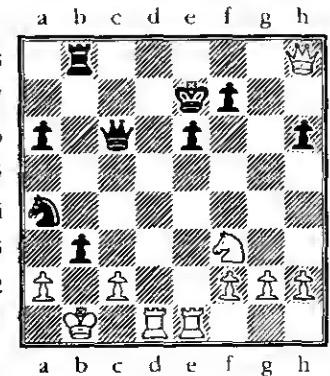
White is mated if he takes the other rook: $25 \mathbb{W}xb8? \mathbb{W}xc2+ 26 \mathbb{Q}a1 \mathbb{W}xa2$, but he can deflect the white queen with $25 \mathbb{R}d7+!$ Now if $25... \mathbb{W}xd7 26 \mathbb{W}xb8$ and Black is lost as there is no attack left after $26... bxc2+ 27 \mathbb{Q}c1$ or $27 \mathbb{Q}xc2$. Alternatively if $25... \mathbb{Q}xd7 26 \mathbb{Q}e5+$ and Black loses because whatever square his king goes to Black replies with a check: $26... \mathbb{Q}e7 27 \mathbb{Q}xc6+$ or $26... \mathbb{Q}c7 27 \mathbb{W}xb8+! \mathbb{Q}xb8 28 \mathbb{Q}xc6+$. After the inferior $24 axb3?$ in the game White still had a big advantage but Alekhine managed to hold on for a draw.

8) The pawn is poisoned as after



$36 g4+!!$ and Black resigned. After $36... \mathbb{Q}xg4$ or $36... \mathbb{Q}f4$ White wins time to stop the d pawn queening with $37 \mathbb{R}c4+ \mathbb{Q}f3 38 \mathbb{R}d4$.

7) Alekhine was right. After $24 \mathbb{W}xh8+ \mathbb{Q}e7$



$10... f5!! 11 exf6 \mathbb{Q}f5$ the queen is driven away from the defence of c2.

$12 \mathbb{W}f3 \mathbb{Q}xc2+ 13 \mathbb{Q}f2 0-0-0!$

Not giving White the chance to complicate after $13... \mathbb{Q}xa1 14 fxe7 \mathbb{W}xg7 15 \mathbb{W}h5+ \mathbb{Q}d8 16 b4! \mathbb{W}xb4 17 \mathbb{W}xf5$.

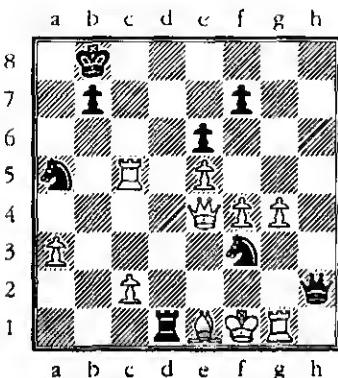
$14 g4$

Horrible is $14 \mathbb{R}b1 exf6$ etc.

$14... \mathbb{Q}xa1 15 gxf5 \mathbb{W}xf5 16 \mathbb{R}d1 exf6$ and Black won.

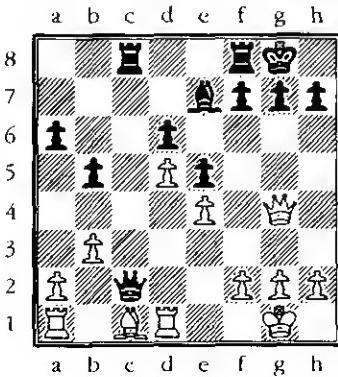
The young John Emms lost this game, but he was right to take the pawn if he couldn't see a reason why not. This fearlessness is one reason why he is a Grandmaster nowadays.

9) No, because of 30... $\mathbb{Q}f3!!$



when the biggest threat of all was 31... $\mathbb{Q}d2$ mate. After 31 $\mathbb{W}xf3$ the white queen had been deflected away from its defence of the bishop on e1, which allowed 31... $\mathbb{E}xe1+$ 32 $\mathbb{W}xe1$ $\mathbb{W}xg1+$ double attack! 33 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{W}xc5$ when the black queen had gorged on two rooks. White resigned after 34 $\mathbb{W}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 35 a4 $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 36 $\mathbb{W}h7$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$.

10)



White's threat is 20 $\mathbb{Q}h6$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 21 $\mathbb{E}a1$ $\mathbb{W}xa2$ 22 $\mathbb{E}xc8$ and he has won a rook by a skewer—note how well the white queen is placed on g4 in this combination. However, she becomes a target on this square when Sveshnikov gets in first with his own combination.

19... $f5!!$

The idea is to clear the way for a decisive attack on the f2 square by hitting the white queen which cannot allow herself to be deflected from the defence of the rook on d1.

20 $exf5$ $h5!$ 21 $\mathbb{W}f3$

If 21 $\mathbb{W}xh5$ $\mathbb{W}xf5$ is similar to the game.

21... $e4!$ 22 $\mathbb{W}xh5$ $\mathbb{W}xf5$ 0-1

A double attack against the queen and the f2 square. White resigned as it's a back rank mate after 23 $\mathbb{W}g4$ $\mathbb{W}xf2+$ etc.

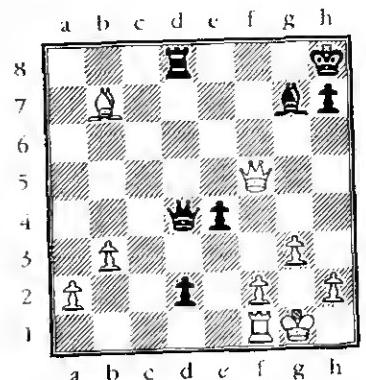
Zwischenzug and Desperado

1) No, as Black has a desperado of his own with 28... $\mathbb{W}xd1+!$ when after 29 $\mathbb{E}xd1$ $\mathbb{W}xa5$ he emerges with an extra rook.

2) If 22... $\mathbb{W}e7$ 23 $\mathbb{E}xd5!$ $\mathbb{W}xa3$ 24 $\mathbb{E}xd8+$ (a killer zwischenzug) 24... $\mathbb{E}xd8$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}xa3$ and White is a piece up.

3) An inexperienced player would get excited here at the prospect of beating a FIDE World Champion and rush into 41... $d1=\mathbb{W}?$ when the win suddenly becomes difficult after 42 $\mathbb{Q}xe4!$ threatening mate on h7 42... $\mathbb{W}xf1+$ 43 $\mathbb{W}xf1$ $\mathbb{W}g8$ —there is

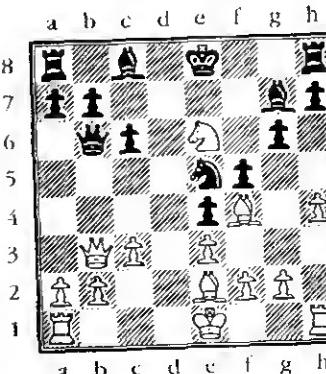
no other good move—44 $\mathbb{W}xb6$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}c7+$ winning a rook) 15 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ —zwischenzug!— 15... $\mathbb{W}f8$ 16 $axb3$ Now 16... $\mathbb{W}xg7$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}xe5+$ is resignable, but White's combination doesn't win a piece because Black can battle on with 16... $\mathbb{Q}f7!$ as White's knight is trapped on g7. After the desperado 17 $\mathbb{Q}xf5!$ $gxh5$ or 17 $\mathbb{Q}h5!$ $gxh5$ 18 $\mathbb{W}xh5$ White is a sound pawn up with good winning chances.



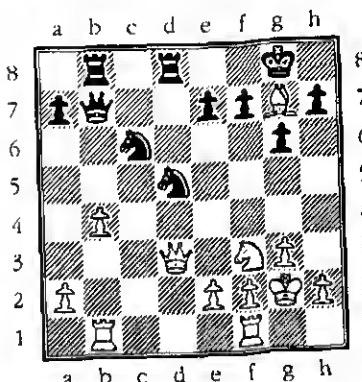
However, Lautier showed just enough patience: 41... $\mathbb{Q}f8!$ and White resigned.

The zwischenzug wipes out all resistance after 42 $\mathbb{W}xe4$ $d1=\mathbb{W}$ 43 $\mathbb{E}xd1$ $\mathbb{W}xd1+$ 44 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{W}d2$ etc. or 42 $\mathbb{W}h5$ $\mathbb{E}xf2$ 43 $\mathbb{E}xf2$ $d1=\mathbb{W}+$ or finally 42 $\mathbb{W}d5$ $\mathbb{W}xd5$ 43 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{E}d8$ 44 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $d1=\mathbb{W}$.

4) White could have played 14 $\mathbb{Q}e6!$



14... $\mathbb{W}xb3$ (if 14... $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 15 $\mathbb{W}xe6+$ wins a piece or 14... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 15



defended the knight and threatened to win White's queen with 21... $\mathbb{Q}f4+$. There is no good reply as the white queen and bishop can't safely defend each other. For example if 22 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $e5!$ (simpler than 22... $\mathbb{Q}dxb4$ 23 $\mathbb{W}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 24 $\mathbb{W}xb7$ $\mathbb{E}xb7$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{E}xd4$ 26 a3) 23 $\mathbb{Q}c5$ (even worse is 23 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}xe5?$ $\mathbb{Q}f4+25\mathbb{Q}g1\mathbb{Q}h3$ mate) 23... $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ 24 $\mathbb{G}xf4$ $\mathbb{E}xd3$ 25 $\mathbb{E}xd3$ $exf4$ and Black is easily winning. In the game White tried 22 b5 but reached a lost endgame after 22... $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ 23 $\mathbb{G}xf4$ $\mathbb{E}xd3$ 24 $\mathbb{B}xc6$ $\mathbb{W}xb1$ 25 $\mathbb{E}xb1$ $\mathbb{E}xb1$ 26 $\mathbb{E}xd3$

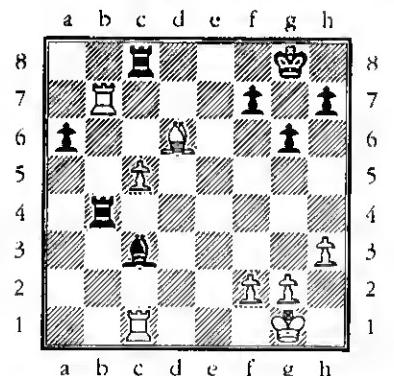
$\mathbb{Q}xg7$ The remaining moves were 27 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{B}b8$ 28 d4 e6 29 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{B}c8$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}a5$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 0-1

Passed Pawns

1) 52... $\mathbb{E}c1+$ 53 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}e5!$ 0-1

Deflecting the white bishop from the defence of e1 so that rather than winning a piece with 53...e1=+ Black wins a rook after 54 $\mathbb{E}e3$ e1=+ (the simplest, not even letting White get his king out after 54... $\mathbb{Q}xg3+$ 55 $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ e1=+) 55 $\mathbb{E}ex1$ $\mathbb{E}xe1$ etc.

2) 31 $\mathbb{E}c1!$ $\mathbb{E}xb4$



32 c6! $\mathbb{E}d4$

If 32... $\mathbb{E}xb7$ 33 cxb7 and queens or 32... $\mathbb{E}xc6$ 33 $\mathbb{E}xb4$.

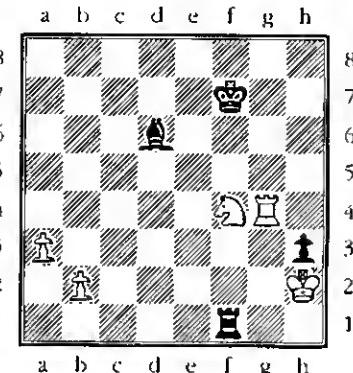
33 c7 1-0

For if 33... $\mathbb{E}xd6$ 34 $\mathbb{E}b8$.

3) White kept his passed pawns intact with 37 g5!! giving up the rook. After 37...exf4+ 38 $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ there was little Black could do against the kingside juggernaut: 38... $\mathbb{Q}e4$ (or 38... $\mathbb{E}h7$ 39 g6 $\mathbb{E}xh4+$

40 $\mathbb{Q}g5$) 39 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{E}c4$ 40 g6 $\mathbb{E}xe4+$ 41 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 1-0 The pawns roll through.

4) Morozevich played 42... $\mathbb{E}g1+$ 43 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ (43 $\mathbb{Q}f2?$ h2) 43... $\mathbb{E}f1$ 44 $\mathbb{E}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 45 $\mathbb{E}xg4$



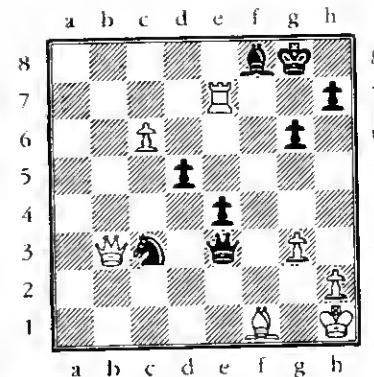
It seems that White will draw as in the variation above after 45... $\mathbb{Q}xf4+$ 46 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$, but the young Russian had prepared 45... $\mathbb{E}f3!!$ This completely paralyses White. The game ended 46 a4 $\mathbb{Q}xf4+$ 47 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ h2+ 48 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{E}f1!$ A simple deflection wins the day as if 49 $\mathbb{E}h4$ $\mathbb{E}g1+$. 0-1

5) The game ended abruptly after 28... $\mathbb{W}c1?$ 29 $\mathbb{W}b8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 30 $\mathbb{W}f4$ $\mathbb{W}xf4$ 31 $\mathbb{G}xf4$ and Black resigned as the c pawn is unstoppable.

Instead 28... $\mathbb{Q}f8!!$ leads to highly interesting variations.

The first point is that 29 $\mathbb{W}b8$ is no longer check, so Black can draw with 29... $\mathbb{W}f3+$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ (The drawing mechanism exploits the fact that the white queen is no longer on b3, guarding the d1 square: so if 30 $\mathbb{Q}g2??$ then 30... $\mathbb{W}d1+$ forces mate.)

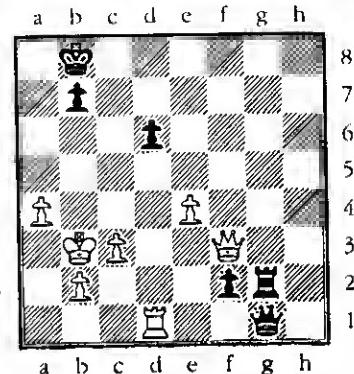
30... $\mathbb{W}e3+$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{W}f3+$ etc. giving perpetual check.



$\mathbb{Q}g4??$ $\mathbb{W}h5+$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ mate) 31... $\mathbb{W}e3+$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}c1$ and it's back to square one.

Opening Lines

1)



The second try for White is 29 c7 Now tempting is 29... $\mathbb{W}f2?$ On the face of it this looks strong as White has no way to defend the bishop and if it moves then Black gives perpetual check, for example 30 $\mathbb{Q}a6$ $\mathbb{W}f3+$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}e3+$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{W}f3+$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{W}e3+$ etc. and there is no escape for the white king. However, White has the incredible 30 $\mathbb{E}g7!!$ The basic idea is to take Black's knight with check. If 30... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 31 c8=+ so Black has the miserable choice between 30... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 31 $\mathbb{W}xc3+$ d4 32 $\mathbb{W}c1!$ $\mathbb{W}f3+$ 33 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ or 30... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}f7!$ (another nice offer) 31... $\mathbb{W}xf7$ 32 $\mathbb{W}xc3+$ d4 33 $\mathbb{W}c1$ (or 33 $\mathbb{W}xd4+$) and in either case he can resign as White will have a new queen and there is no perpetual check.

You will have noticed that Black lost because White was able to take the knight on c3 with check. Therefore instead of 29... $\mathbb{W}f2?$ Black should keep the knight defended with 29... $\mathbb{W}c1!$ which all the same threatens mate on f1. Then White cannot evade the draw e.g. 30 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{W}d2+$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ (he could try hara-kiri with 31 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}h6+$ 32

Firstly, option (b) 40... $\mathbb{W}xd1+?$ 41 $\mathbb{W}xd1$ $\mathbb{Q}g1$ fails completely to 42 $\mathbb{W}xd6+$ and according to where the black king goes White checks on either c5 or f8 to win the passed f pawn.

In the game Black chose (c) 40...f1=+? thinking that after 41 $\mathbb{E}xf1$ $\mathbb{W}b6+$ 42 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ —the only way to avoid mate—42... $\mathbb{E}xb2$ he would have at least a draw due to White's uncomfortable king. However, 41 $\mathbb{W}xf1!$ ruined things: 41... $\mathbb{W}b6+$ 42 $\mathbb{W}b5$ blocking the attack. Black was left two pawns down with no counterplay and soon resigned.

That leaves option (c), moving the king. The quiet 40... $\mathbb{Q}a8!$? threatens 41... $\mathbb{W}xd1+$ 42 $\mathbb{W}xd1$ $\mathbb{Q}g1$ when White cannot force a draw with 43 $\mathbb{W}xd6$ as 43...f1=+ 44 $\mathbb{W}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}a7$ 45 $\mathbb{W}a5+$ (or 45 $\mathbb{W}d4+$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 46 $\mathbb{W}d6+b6$) 45... $\mathbb{W}a6$ 46 $\mathbb{W}c5+$ $\mathbb{W}b6+$

and wins. A plausible end to the game is 41 $\mathbb{W}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}a7$ 42 $\mathbb{W}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}a8$ (if 42... $\mathbb{W}xd1+$ 43 $\mathbb{W}xd1$ $\mathbb{Q}g1$ 44 $\mathbb{W}d4+$) 43 $\mathbb{W}f8+$ with a draw by repetition.

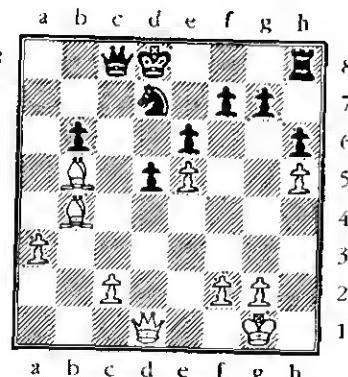
2) No—White gets in first with 21 $\mathbb{A}xe6!$ —threatening 22 $\mathbb{W}h8$ mate—21... $\mathbb{fxe}6$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}g6$ with the double threat to the queen and mate on f7. Black could find nothing better than 22... $\mathbb{A}d7$ 23 $\mathbb{W}xd7$ $\mathbb{W}xg6$ 24 $\mathbb{W}xb7$ $\mathbb{A}d8$ 25 $\mathbb{W}xa7$ leaving White two pawns up.

3) It may appear that White is in some trouble due to the pin on the bishop: for example 16 $\mathbb{A}e3$ $\mathbb{A}xe3$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}xa6?$ $\mathbb{Q}c1+$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}xb2$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}c2$ $\mathbb{Q}xa1$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ and Black has the better chances with a rook and three pawns for two pieces. Nevertheless, if you notice that after 17 $\mathbb{fxe}3!$ $\mathbb{A}xe3$ 18 $\mathbb{A}h2$ $\mathbb{A}e8$ White can save the bishop with 19 $c4!$ $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}c3$, with a piece for three pawns and the better game, you are close to finding the solution...

Leko had missed 16 $c4!$ This not only clears the c3 square for the knight but also buys a vital tempo for putting it there by blocking the attack of the black bishop on e2. After 16... $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ Black's pressure along the e file fizzled out as if 17... $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}e3!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ 19 $\mathbb{fxe}3$ $\mathbb{A}xe3?$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}d2!$ wins material. The game ended:

17... $\mathbb{A}ab8$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 19 $b3$ $f6$
20 $gxf6$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}b2$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}a4$
 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}c5$ $\mathbb{A}f8$ 24 $\mathbb{A}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}xh3+$
25 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{A}be8$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ $\mathbb{Q}xf2+$ 27
 $\mathbb{A}xf2$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}c4+$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 29
 $\mathbb{A}xf8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 30 $\mathbb{A}f1+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}xe6$
1-0

4) I looked at all sorts of moves, but concentrated mainly on three possibilities.



Firstly 26 $\mathbb{W}g4$ $\mathbb{A}g8$ 27 $\mathbb{W}h4+$ which looks good after 27... $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 28 $\mathbb{W}e7$ $\mathbb{W}d8$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 30 $\mathbb{W}xf7!$ grabbing another pawn before taking on d7 unless Black is obliging with 30... $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}a6$ mate. However, 27... $f6!$ is an annoying reply though if he wants it after 28 $\mathbb{fxf}6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ White can force a pretty draw with 29 $\mathbb{W}f4$ —threatening to invade on d6—29... $\mathbb{W}c7$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}e7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ (30... $\mathbb{W}xe7$ allows mate in one) 31 $\mathbb{Q}a6+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}b5+$ etc.

Conclusion: 26 $\mathbb{W}g4$ doesn't quite hit the mark.

Secondly 26 $c4$ $dxc4$ 27 $\mathbb{W}d4$ (if 27 $\mathbb{W}d6$ $\mathbb{A}e8$, and I don't see a good line for White, though 28 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ $\mathbb{W}xd7$ 29 $\mathbb{W}b8+$ $\mathbb{W}c8$ 30 $\mathbb{W}d6+$ $\mathbb{W}d7$ 31 $\mathbb{W}b8+$ forces a draw by repetition) 27... $\mathbb{A}e8$ 28 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ (the attempt to play it slowly with 28 a4 allows Black to fight back with 28... $\mathbb{W}b7!$ 29 a5 $\mathbb{W}d5$ 30 $\mathbb{W}xd5$ $exd5$ 31 a6 $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ c3! and White is in deep trouble) 28... $c3!$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ $c2!$ (it's mate after either 29... $\mathbb{W}xd7$ 30 $\mathbb{W}xb6+$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 31 $\mathbb{W}b8$ or 29... $\mathbb{Q}xd7$

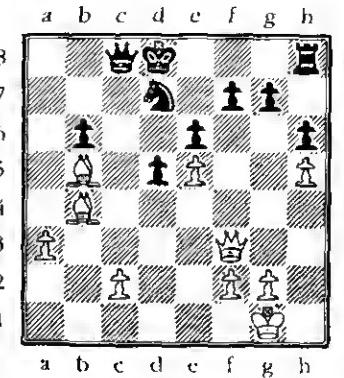
30 $\mathbb{Q}c5+$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 31 $\mathbb{W}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 32 $\mathbb{W}xb6+$ $\mathbb{Q}a4$ 33 $\mathbb{W}b4)$ 30 $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ (if 30 $\mathbb{Q}e7+?$ $\mathbb{Q}c7!!$ 31 $\mathbb{W}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 32 $\mathbb{Q}xc8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ and the pawn queens)

30... $c1=\mathbb{W}+$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ 32 $\mathbb{W}xb6$

Despite the simplification this position is actually very dangerous for Black: his queen is tied down to preventing a mate on c7 and his rook is tied down to preventing a mate on e7, e.g. 32... $\mathbb{A}d8?$ 33 $\mathbb{W}b8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 34 $\mathbb{W}b7+$ and mate follows. A possible continuation is 32... $f5$ 33 $a4!$ With the black pieces paralysed White decides to try to queen the a pawn. 33... $\mathbb{W}f4+$ 34 $g3$ $\mathbb{W}c4$ 35 $a5$ $f4$ 36 $g4$ $f3$ 37 $a6$ $\mathbb{W}f4+$ 38 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}c1$ 39 $\mathbb{W}b7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 40 $\mathbb{W}xf3$ and White wins by shepherding home the passed pawn.

Conclusion: 26 $c4$ looks promising, but the variations are complex and Black isn't without counter-chances if White miscalculates something.

Finally in my analysis I settled on 26 $\mathbb{W}f3!$:



Both 26... $\mathbb{W}xc2$ 27 $\mathbb{W}xf7$ and 26... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{W}c7$ 28 $\mathbb{W}xg7$ allow White to break through, so 26... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ looks best to guard f7.

However, the black king is then walking back into the knight pin. Now 27 $\mathbb{W}g3$ gives Black an unpleasant choice:

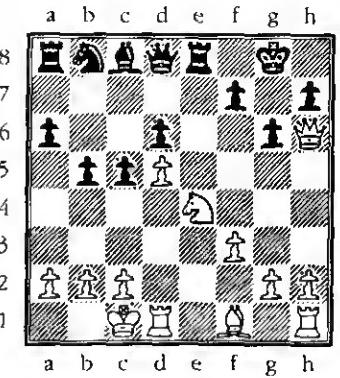
If 27... $\mathbb{W}xc2?$ 28 $\mathbb{W}xg7$ $\mathbb{W}b1+$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{W}h7$ 30 $\mathbb{W}f6$ and mate follows on e7.

Or 27... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 28 $\mathbb{W}d3!$ aiming to infiltrate on the h7 square, for example 28... $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 29 $\mathbb{W}h7$ $\mathbb{A}e8$ 30 $\mathbb{W}xg7$ $\mathbb{W}xc2$ 31 $\mathbb{W}xf7$ If 28... $g6$ 29 $c4$ $dxe4?!$ 30 $\mathbb{W}d6$ $\mathbb{W}d8$ 31 $hgx6!$ $\mathbb{W}xg6$ (31... $\mathbb{W}xe6$ 32 $\mathbb{W}xe6+$) 32 $\mathbb{W}f8$ is mate, so Black is reduced to 28... $\mathbb{A}h8$ when 29 $c4$ $dxe4$ 30 $\mathbb{W}d6$ $\mathbb{W}d8$ 31 $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ keeps up relentless pressure.

Conclusion: 26 $\mathbb{W}f3$ allows White to keep Black bottled up without any counterplay. The variations are fairly straightforward, so it should be preferred to 26 $c4$.

Puzzles 5-9

At move 16

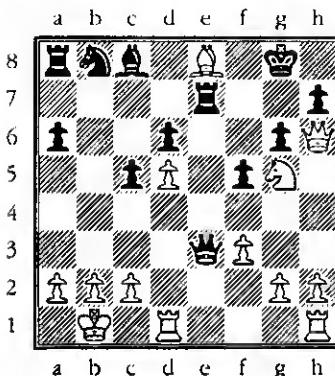


5) If 16... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ and Black can't defend h7.

6) Or 16... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ wins a pawn (but not 17 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ defending h7).

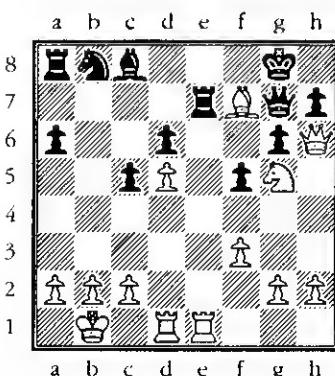
7) Finally if 16... $\mathbb{W}e7$ (to meet 17 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ with 17... $f6$) 18 $\mathbb{W}f4!$ threatens both the d6 pawn and 19 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$.

At move 20



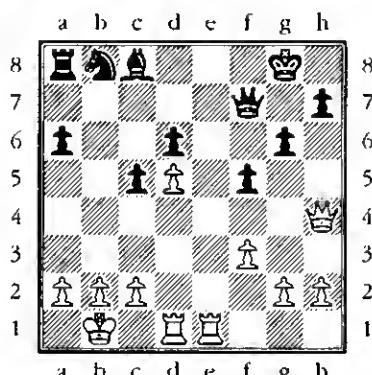
8) If 20... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 21 $\mathbb{R}he1!$ $\mathbb{W}xe1$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}f7+!$ gives Black the sad choice between 22... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 23 $\mathbb{W}xh7$ mate and 22... $\mathbb{R}xf7$ 23 $\mathbb{R}xe1$ losing his queen.

9) At move 22 (after the hypothetical 21... $\mathbb{W}g7$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}f7+)$



Yes, White is still winning after 22 $\mathbb{Q}f7+$, though it requires a lot more skill. The easy part is that if

either 22... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ or 22... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ then 23 $\mathbb{W}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 24 $\mathbb{R}xe7$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 25 $\mathbb{R}c7$ just leaves White a rook up. So Black must try 22... $\mathbb{R}xf7$. Now 23 $\mathbb{R}e8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 24 $\mathbb{R}xf8+$ works for White after 24... $\mathbb{W}xf8??$ 25 $\mathbb{W}xh7$ mate, but 24... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ spoils things. In fact White has to be more subtle and utilise Black's dark square weaknesses on both the first and second rank. This can be done by 23 $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ $\mathbb{W}xf7$ 24 $\mathbb{W}h4!$ This threatens 25 $\mathbb{R}e7$ $\mathbb{W}f8$ 26 $\mathbb{W}xh7$ mate.



Now 24... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 25 $\mathbb{R}e7$ $\mathbb{W}f6$ 26 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 27 $\mathbb{R}e6!$ (here 27 $\mathbb{R}d1$ looks strong but Black has 27... $\mathbb{Q}e5!$) 27... $\mathbb{W}f7$ (or 27... $\mathbb{W}g5$ 28 $\mathbb{R}xg6$ when if Black saves his queen 29 $\mathbb{R}g8$ will be mate) 28 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ $\mathbb{W}g8$ 29 $\mathbb{R}e8+!$ winning Black's queen. Instead 24... $\mathbb{R}a7$ reinforces the second rank, but then White has the straightforward 25 $\mathbb{W}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ (if 25... $\mathbb{W}f8$ 26 $\mathbb{R}e8$) 26 $\mathbb{W}xc8$ when he is the exchange and a pawn up, to say nothing of his lingering attack.

Note the quiet move 24 $\mathbb{W}h4$. Remember in the middle of an attack to look out for such unpretentious but deadly moves!